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No. 7778.—VOL. L. FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE (The National Theatre).

EVERY EVENING, at 7.15, and EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at 1.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Lenn, Laurel, jun., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Abbs, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Æneas, Clay, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 a.m. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

[Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERNHARD TREE.]

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.40, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle unreserved 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.

MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-MORROW (Saturday) and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (125th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. L. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.40, SWEETHEART, GOOD BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Saker, G. Stanton, L. Chapuy; Mesdames E. Terriss, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—MATINEE of OUR BOYS TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somes. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Proprietor and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Management, Miss GRAHAME.)

TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

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TO-NIGHT, at 9, THE BUNGALOW, by FRED HORNER. The great success of modern times. Received with bursts of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, SALDA. Doors open 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 153th Time. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Martin, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, R. Russell, Lyston, Lugg, W. Southcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Alma Murray, May Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

THIS EVENING at 8, CLARISSA. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harry Eversfield, J. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames Winifred Emery, Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Wemyss, Lily Hanbury, Ella Banister, &c. MATINEE of CLARISSA TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0 (doors open 7.30), THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Messrs. Black, Athol Forde, Stuart, Phillips, Gurney, Sidney Brough, Benson, Weir, Howard, Grenville; Mesdames Benson, Grey, Hawkins, Denvil. N.B.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

MASTER AND MAN.

TO-NIGHT at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Murray, Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Daltell, E. Nageur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.30. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Arnaldi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frank Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,702.

CARRICK THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)

THIS DAY, at 2, LA TOSCA. (LAST PERFORMANCE.) Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Florence Mercier, Lucas, Walter, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and F. Foster Robertson. Doors open at 1.30. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER

THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.

Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Rowson Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.30, Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.

(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Desmond; Messrs. Ian Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Beaucault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Maude Gosney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,764.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietor, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

TO-NIGHT at 8, 19th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Ayresworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.30, THE BISHOP'S CANDLESTICKS; Mr. G. Raleigh, Mr. F. Farrington and Mrs. Phelps. N.B.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, March 1 and 8. Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9 o'clock, DR. BILL, Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Herbert Standing, Arthur Wheeler, George Canninge, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murielle, Emma Growe, Edith Kenward, and Amy Brough. Doors open 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.

"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina Ellaline and Alfredo, the Sisters Sutton, M. Star and Millie, Lyla, Arthur Tinsley, the Aimonis, Dixie Collins, the Eddy Troupe, Lonio, Lulu and Otto, Geo. Leyland, and JAMES FAWN.

Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.20, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Teodino and Bettina as Fairy Queens, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Melissa Cavalieri. Grand OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR," by FRANK GASSAWAY. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.

C. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bob and Bobb Jap, the gymnastic, American comedy artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Hastings and Ashley, Tinsley, Peters, Rose Dearing, Arthur Rigg, May and Laverne, Jean Torr; Deane Brand, operatic vocalist; Maura, Equilibrist; C. D. Beresford. EVENINGS at 7.40; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £3 3s.

FROM THE TREADMILL TO THE TRIBUNE.

"You are not the sole representatives of German working men," said the Prussian Minister of the Interior to the Socialist speakers at the end of the last session; "you are the representatives only "of those who will not work, and whose proper place, there- "fore, is not the tribune, but the treadmill." These ill-timed words of exasperation were answered with crushing effect at the polling-booths yesterday. It is said by most of the morning papers that the returns are as yet too incomplete to admit of any general conclusions. But this is not altogether true. It is, indeed, quite impossible to say at present what the composition of the new Reichstag will be. But then that does not much matter. The German Reichstag is not the governing power, like the English House of Commons or the French Chamber of Deputies. If the Reichstag does not bow to Prince BISMARCK, he bends it; that is all, and it does not greatly matter, therefore, whether the old Cartel majority is or is not returned this time. The Reichstag does not control the storm, it only shows the way in which it is blowing. The significance of the German elections lies not in the state of parties, but in the size of the polls; not in the direction they will give to official policy, but in the drift they show in public opinion.

From this point of view, the one supremely significant feature of yesterday's elections is already abundantly clear. The Socialists have won all round. What their total vote has been throughout the country is not yet known; but if the rate of increase everywhere has been equal to the increase in Berlin, the vote cast for the Social Democrats yesterday did not fall very far short of a million. Three years ago they polled 93,000 votes in Berlin. Yesterday they polled 115,000—an increase of nearly 25 per cent.; in 1887 their total poll was 774,000. An increase of 25 per cent. would bring this number up to 967,000. As a matter of fact, we should not be surprised if the rate of Socialist increase in the capital were below that in the provinces; for whereas the party has always been well provided with candidates in Berlin, Socialist votes have on this occasion been cast in country constituencies where they were unknown before. But however the final result may work out, the success of the Socialists is already sweeping enough to form a portent. In Berlin they have carried two of the six seats outright, and stand to win two more. In Munich, Magdeburg, Elberfield, and Hamburg they have carried the day; and they have made an impact even on many of the rural districts. Their success was foreseen, but the amount of it has exceeded all expectations. And this success, be it remembered, has been obtained in the face of every obstacle. The Anti-Socialist Law is still in force, and has in no way been relaxed during the elections. Meetings, programmes, and addresses have either not been possible at all, or have been held and published by stealth. And while the Socialists themselves were thus handicapped, every possible advantage was given to the other side. On the one hand, war was declared against Social Democracy as the enemy of Society, thus to whip up the Conservatives; and on the other the German Emperor intervened to carry off by means of his Rescripts such sneaking sympathy with the Socialists as might exist in Liberal quarters. But the policy of blood and iron, coupled with Imperial Socialism, has, for the present, failed to arrest Social Democracy as utterly as the policy of blood and iron pure and simple failed in the past. The insolent taunts of the Prussian official have been flung back in his face; and one-third of the electorate in the capital of the Fatherland has voted for sending the Social Democrats from the treadmill to the tribune.

The significance of yesterday's vote, while it will put heart into the Socialists throughout the world, will certainly not be lost on the young German Emperor. Some surprise has been felt at his combining in his practical sympathies both militarism and Socialism. But the point of contact between the two things in the Emperor's mind is not difficult to detect. Germany, by force of its position between France and Russia, is bound to be a military State. Every German adult male is a soldier. Every German "have not" is a soldier. Every German Social Democrat is a soldier. As the "have nots" are increasing, and the Social Democrats consequently increasing, a state of things is possible in which the army upon which the Empire is dependent for its stability and protection will be an army of Social Democrats, or at least

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The renewed international campaign opened most inauspiciously for England on Saturday last with a defeat from Wales. But there is really no reason as yet for discouragement. As a criterion of the strength of the teams engaged, the match was altogether valueless. Football played under such conditions is almost a game of chance, and the result of the match is no more surprising than would be the defeat of John Roberts by an amateur on a cushionless billiard table or the dismissal of an M.C.C. eleven for five and-twenty runs on an old-fashioned village wicket by a rustic bowler.

* * * * *

If any lesson can be gathered from the match at all, it is that the English backs are not so strong as they should be. Both Wright and Valentine, whose selection called forth some protest from unofficial critics proved unworthy of their places, and Morrison hardly displayed international form. Stoddart, though a host in himself, is not a first-rate centre three-quarter, as he does not pass accurately or freely enough to his colleagues. There is yet time for the committee to remedy these defects before the match with Scotland which takes place on March 1 at Edinburgh. As Scotland has beaten Wales decisively, England cannot afford to throw away any chance.

* * * * *

England plays Yorkshire, the champion county, at Bradford to-morrow. With the exception, of course, of the Yorkshire international players, the English fifteen will be almost the same as that which was beaten on Saturday, and so there will be another good opportunity of testing the strength of the much-criticised back division. If the ground is very soft, which is not improbable the Yorkshire team will have a great advantage and I shall not be surprised if they win through with better combination behind the scrummage than they have recently shown, the English players ought certainly to have things all their own way.

* * * * *

The terribly inclement weather which prevailed last Saturday played sad havoc with the Association Cup ties. The grounds on which the four matches were decided were, with one exception (Bootle), quite unfit for play. The result was that in two cases protests were lodged by the losing teams, and these being upheld by the Football Association the ties will have to be replayed. Consequently Wolverhampton Wanderers meet Stoke again at Wolverhampton to-morrow, and on the same day Notts county will make another attempt to accomplish that which no club has this season succeeded in doing—namely, defeat Sheffield Wednesday on their ground. The defeat of Bootle by the Blackburn Rovers was a foregone conclusion, and as the Liverpool men played below their usual form the victory of the Rovers was easily gained.

* * * * *

Preston North End have not upheld their reputation this season, and there were many misgivings as to the result of their tie with the Bolton Wanderers, who, although playing very poorly before Christmas, have since then shown remarkable improvement and have shaped into a first-class team. The ground was very muddy, but as both clubs are accustomed to play in slush, neither objected to the ground. North End scored two goals shortly after the start, and appeared to have the match well in hand until the last twenty minutes, when to their dismay the Wanderers played in irresistible style, and finally won by three goals to two. There was an enormous attendance, estimated at 12,000, to see the defeat of the cup holders.

* * * * *

The draw for the semi-final round was made at the Council meeting on Wednesday. For this and the final round the Council selects the grounds on which the matches are played. After much deliberation it was decided that the Blackburn Rovers should meet the winners of the Wolverhampton Wanderers and Stoke tie on the County Ground at Derby, and that Bolton Wanderers shall play either Sheffield Wednesday or Notts County on the Aston Villa club ground at Perry Barr, Birmingham. Both these matches are to be played on March 8, and the final tie will be decided at Kennington Oval on March 29.

* * * * *

Those enthusiastic lovers of the dribbling game who never allow a Saturday to pass without attending a match will find some difficulty in deciding their movements to-morrow, when two excellent games are set for decision. At Kennington Oval the Scottish cup-holders, the 3rd Lanark, play the Corinthians; while at the Queen's Club the annual contest between Oxford and Cambridge takes place. The Corinthians will be without two or three of their best forwards, who are members of one or the other of the University teams, but they still have a very powerful eleven, and I shall expect them to win.

* * * * *

The inter-Varsity contest is a very open affair. Both the teams have been very successful in their matches this season, the light blues having the better record, having only lost one match prior to Wednesday, when Mr. N. L. Jackson's eleven beat a weak team representing them. Oxford are stronger in defence than the Cantab, who rely principally upon their powerful attack. On the whole I favour the chances of the Oxonians, whom I shall expect to win.

M. P.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF JOSEPH BIGGAR.

BY A FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE.

WHENEVER Mr. Speaker, in the course of a debate, called "Mr. Biggar, most of the strangers in the gallery rose from their seats and strained forward to catch a glimpse of one of the best-known pictures of the House of Commons. Except Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Parnell, no one excited more curiosity than the first friend, philosopher, and guide of the youthful Parnell, who in time became chief of the Irish party, of which Mr. Biggar became the most loyal member. Those who in the early days looked down from the gallery into the well of the House will not easily forget the quaint figure of Mr. Biggar as he rose night after night to offer "a few observations, Mr. Speaker," to a House that expressed its disinclination to hear such observations by an almost unanimous yell of derision and anger; but no rock was less disturbed by this storm than the hero of a five-and-a-half hour's speech—two of which were devoted to a learned dissertation upon the merits and demerits of a certain class of threshing machines.

Of late Mr. Biggar adopted the position of an unattached and unobtrusive captain of the Irish party, solicitous for its attention to work and watchful of its honour. Like some faithful watchdog, he trotted round the House and its precincts, never trusting to another the work that he assumed as his alone. Latterly, during the discussion of the Estimates, if the votes were being discussed "fairly and at proper length," he would doze away, apparently unconscious of all surroundings. At such moments Mr. Courtney would seize a favourable lull in the debate and in a low voice would put the vote, thus endeavouring to steal a march upon Mr. Biggar. But all to no purpose. Something—it may be change in the tone of voice of the Chairman, or perhaps the keenness of sense perfected by long practice—always woke Mr. Biggar up at the dangerous moment, and saved the position. As Mr. Biggar's long arm was raised, with the forefinger pointing accurately at Mr. Courtney's face, there came the quick report of the well-known northern accent, "Mr. Courtney, sir, before this vote is taken I should like to make a few observations," &c., and then the Chairman would lean back in his chair, let his lower jaw fall, and mournfully gaze at the glass roof of the chamber. Yet in all these discussions upon the Estimates, so keen was Mr. Biggar on questions of public economy, it was seldom that he and the Financial Secretary to the Treasury were not agreed. Anything in the nature of a job rose the bile of Mr. Biggar to a degree beyond description. He declared incessantly that jobbery of any sort in public departments "was a fraud on the public, and demoralized the people." On such questions of public economy he showed no quarter—not even to members of his own party.

To a colleague who chanced by an opportune speech to stop the passing of a bill which Mr. Biggar thought pernicious he was heard to say, "Friend, that was a magnificent speech—and, by the way, it was sensible, too," was strongly characteristic of the man. With him the only poin was that the object aimed at had been attained—that the proposed evil had been avoided; all else was a secondary consideration. He was seldom known to joke, and if he did so it was with a serious object in view. During Mr. Brand's (now Lord Hampden) Speakership, the Government had been guilty to his thinking of a mean action; and this made Mr. Biggar very wrath. On the following day a member, addressing the House, made use of the phrase the honour of the Government, upon which Mr. Biggar rose and said, "Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. I want to know if the honourable member is in order in attributing honour to the Government?" The Speaker, for perhaps the first time, seemed at a loss how to deal with this novel point of order, and only after some moments Mr. Brand replied, in

gentle tones, "I think the honourable member for Cavan is trifling with the House."

The surest way to win Mr. Biggar's heart was, not by flattery or attention, but by honest work for the Irish cause. When he threw over Mr. Isaac Butt and gave his allegiance to the new and young member, Mr. Parnell, it was solely for the reason that in the latter he found a thoroughness and intenseness which he failed to discover in the former. And so again, when Mr. T. Healy entered the House he, for the same reason, gave him a friendship which never knew a cloud. It was the same with foe as with friend. Of Mr. Johnson, M.P., of Ballykilbeg, the well-known Orange Tory, he would say, "Poor fellow, he's all wrong in his politics, but he is a thoroughly honest man." Mr. Biggar's first act this session was to bring in a bill in the temperance interest, upon which Mr. Johnson's and his own name are printed as joint promoters. So also in the case of Mr. Jackson, the present Financial Secretary to the Treasury, with whom Mr. Biggar had many a 'bout. "He's quite honest himself, and doing the best he can under the circumstances," was his judgment of that member of the Government. His contempt for outside opinion rendered him unassailable—not even matters affecting him personally had any effect. Only a few days since a Tory newspaper republished a stale hash—that Mr. Biggar had started and was interested in a number of eating-houses or pork shops in different parts of London. To one of his friends who asked if this was true, he replied without the least anger: "No more—not a word of truth in it—they are only lying as usual."

During the entire sittings of the Commission he never missed a day—and this strain upon him in his then state of health hastened his death—and though admonished to be more sparing of himself, his sense of duty forbad a single day's rest. The judgment of members of all sides and of every party in the House, the united expressions of admiration for his great honesty and sterling worth from the Speaker of the House downwards, contrast pleasantly with the petty diatribes of the Commission Court.

He died in harness; his last act in life was to tell in the division against the Government upon the Irish question. Within six hours he was dead. Round his neck was his scapular—the emblem of his faith—by his side the rosary, emblematic of his innate simplicity. His body has been watched by a succession of his colleagues, and to-day, after the Requiem Mass, his remains will be taken to the country he loved and the people he served.

THE CASE FOR THE ZULU CHIEFS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MISS COLENSO.

As we have already briefly stated, Miss Colenso called at our office the other day, in furtherance of her mission to this country on behalf of the exiled Zulu chiefs. Miss Colenso is by hereditary right a bishop or overseer over the Zulus, and for twenty-five years she has lived and worked among them. She still resides in their midst, with her mother and a sister, protecting their political interests as well as may be, recognized in some sort as an official go-between, teaching them and doing a little doctoring; for no one, she says, can make much way amongst the natives without this latter accomplishment. Nothing could exceed the whole-hearted devotion displayed by Miss Colenso in her cause, the complete hold she has over the complicated history of the Zulu question, and the immeasurable indignation she feels for what she considers the bad faith and the bad policy of our Government. We cannot attempt here to reproduce the long story as she recounted it to us stage by stage out of a full heart, seconded every now and then by Mr. Fox-Bourne, the secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society. All that we can attempt is to summarize the chief heads of the case for the Zulu chiefs:—

DINIZULU.

UNDABUKO.

Longa est injuria, longæ
Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.

Perhaps the best way of bringing out the salient points in Miss Colenso's case will be to give first the official version—a method which will have the advantage of refreshing the recollection of our readers of the outlines of recent Zulu history. Turning, therefore, to the indispensable and never-failing "Hazell's Cyclopædia," we find it thus recorded:—

In 1886-6 many Boers trekked into Zululand, seizing land and squeezing out the Zulus. The British Government eventually deputed Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Natal, to negotiate with the Boer leaders. He allowed their claim to the part of Zululand they had chiefly settled. In 1887 the British Government annexed the whole of the remainder of Zululand. Late in that year the Zulu chiefs Dinizulu and Undabuko were cited to appear before the Governor in consequence of their having sought Boer aid against the British. During the year 1888 a rebellion of Dinizulu, arising out of cattle thefts and the attempt to arrest the offenders with too weak a force, was magnified into a British defeat. After protracted operations Dinizulu was conquered. Dinizulu, Undabuko, and Tshingana were tried for high treason, when they were all found guilty and sentenced, Dinizulu to ten years' imprisonment, Undabuko to fifteen years', and Tshiugana to twelve years'. The rising was primarily directed against Dinizulu and Undabuko's hereditary enemy, Usibepu, but when a British force intervened Dinizulu's attitude became one of contumacy towards the authorities, and he finally drifted into revolt.

Such is the official version of the affair, reflected and condensed accurately enough in the book of reference. Now let us see the very different colour which Miss Colenso gives to the story. "You must remember first," she says, "the excitement caused by the partition of the country. The Boers had trekked into Zululand; Zulus had migrated into the Transvaal. Sir Arthur Havelock gave the best part of the county to the Boers. What more natural than that Dinizulu and Undabuko (his uncle and guardian) should send to the Boers to hear their version of the settlement? They sent a mission for that purpose; and that is what our Government called an act of treason in enlisting the Boers to bear arms against her Majesty!"

"In order to understand the other charges," continued Miss Colenso, "you must remember that the authorities insisted on bringing back Usibepu—the chief whom Lord Wolseley in his Kilkenny cat settlement had commended as a useful time-server—and planting him and his followers on the lands from which Dinizulu and his men were then evicted. Some 3,000 Zulus were thus evicted, and many cruelties were practised during the process. A boy who went back to gather tobacco was riddled with shot, and one Zulu who was too slow in obeying the eviction order was cruelly flogged. Yet so great was the control exercised by Dinizulu and Undabuko—though their kraals were only ten miles from Usibepu, that for some months no reprisals took place. That does not look, does it, as if they were rebellious'? They were in fact quite the contrary. We are all subject, they said, to the great Queen; but they could not believe that Usibepu's encroachments were what the Queen commanded. In time they assembled in self-defence, and when they marched against Usibepu, that was made a charge of levying war against the Queen."

"But that," continued Miss Colenso, "is only one thread in the story. All the time there was another set of aggravating causes at work, thanks to the policy of Mr. Osborn, the resident magistrate, whose want of tact and patience was roundly censured, you will remember, by Sir A. Havelock himself. The next thing Mr. Osborn did was to levy old cattle fines against Dinizulu, on the strength of a proclamation of June, 1887. The uncivilized Zulus did not understand these legal niceties; and when the fines were not paid this was put down against them as 'contumacy.' This cattle difficulty went on for some time, but a fresh stage was reached when in April, 1888, Mr. Osborn sent a force of police under white officers to execute warrants on four men at the Royal kraals. The offences for which these men were wanted were of the most trumpery description; for instance, one of them had buried an official pass in the sand, and this also was interpreted as 'contumacy to the Queen.' Dinizulu's men, seeing the force approaching, and not knowing what it was about, naturally enough turned out in force to resist it. Undabuko restrained them, and pointed out to the police that it was impossible to pick out the four men they wanted from so large and excited a crowd. As a matter of fact, Undabuko acted in this matter with great moderation; but this also was set down against him as 'resisting the Queen's authority.'"

"Then comes the next stage, when Dinizulu and Undabuko migrated to the mountains of Ceza, and, in accordance with native custom, set about collecting the King's cattle from neighbouring kraals. This was interpreted as retiring to fortresses in order to resist her Majesty's Government, and Mr. Osborn sent a force of British troops to capture them."

We need not reproduce the detailed and vivid account which Miss Colenso gave of this expedition, the principal facts of which were reported in the newspapers at the time (August, 1888). Suffice it to say that only some 150 of Dinizulu's men took the offensive against the soldiers, but this was sufficient to cause the expedition to retreat, and Dinizulu and Undabuko fled into the bush. Miss Colenso then went on to describe with much feeling Dinizulu's surrender, and to inveigh against the unfairness of the trial which took place at Etchowe in the following spring. The warrant forming the court for the trial of the chiefs was very similar, she said, to the Parnell Commission Act, with one distinction, which made all the difference—namely, that no indemnity was given to the witnesses. She is confident that if there had been such an indemnity the proofs in her hands would have amply sufficed to establish the innocence of Dinizulu; but when he knew that he could only be defended at the risk of getting his people into trouble, he would not hear of such a thing being done. Under those circumstances, the condemnation of the chiefs was, Miss Colenso said, a foregone conclusion; but the sentences, she complained, were bitterly severe. From the Colonial Office, however, she expects little justice for her clients. She appeals from the officials to the English people, not merely on grounds of justice but also on grounds of political expediency. The sentences on Dinizulu and Undabuko will (she says) rankle in the minds of the Zulus all over Africa, and will cause us much trouble in the future.

"'Rebels against the Queen,' indeed!" she said as she rose to go, "when all the time Dinizulu was anxious for nothing else except to submit himself and his cause to the Queen."

"And," interposed Mr. Fox-Bourne, "do not forget your pretty basket story."

"Ah, no!" said Miss Colenso smiling, "I must let them know about that. It dates back to Cetewayo's time who for some reason or other came back to Zululand with a story that the great Queen across the sea wished very much to see some of the basket-work of the Zulu women. After Cetewayo's death this real or supposed wish of the Queen was handed down as a tradition to Dinizulu, and at the very time when the poor boy and his uncle were being sentenced as traitors their women were still busily engaged in making baskets for our Queen."

Before Miss Colenso left we asked her if she had any photographs of her friends. "Here is one for you," she said, "of Dinizulu and his uncle; but if I give it to you you must be sure and do justice to them. You generally—all of you in England, I mean—perpetrate such terrible libels on the poor Zulus. They are not, I assure you, half so black as they are painted."

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

There is, at any rate, one member of the Unionist faction whose sense of honour and fairplay has not been blunted by party passion. This is Mr. Caine, who having before circulated "Parnellism and Crime" in his constituency, has now circulated a remarkable letter admitting that the Report is a refutation of the pamphlet. We congratulate Mr. Caine. But he must not weary of well-doing. If he is sincerely convinced that the acquittal of Mr. Parnell is "a matter for national congratulation," he must support the Opposition when they propose to place that national congratulation on record. Mr. Caine's letter is a distinct sign of grace; but to make his salvation sure he must give, not pious opinions only, but votes.

Among the Unionist papers, the *Daily Chronicle* is not the only one which is honest enough to face the facts. Here is what the *Guardian* says on the subject:—

The presentation of the Report of the Parnell Commission has placed the Government in a difficulty. Though Mr. Parnell has been acquitted of the charges special to himself, and though the Nationalist members generally have been acquitted of direct incitement to crime, other than intimidation, several of the charges brought by the *Times* have been abundantly proved, and the Government have had to decide what course they shall take with regard to them. Prosecution is impossible, for the respondents have been convicted out of their own mouths. Expulsion of the House would be worse than useless, for they would be at once returned again. Mr. Smith's motion, to thank the judges and to enter their report on the journals of the House is obviously inadequate to the occasion, yet it is the only motion of which the case seems to admit.

In other words, the *Guardian* recognizes that the Government are in a hole; and the only thing it can suggest is burying the Report in the hole instead.

The *Times*, we observe, is terribly shocked this morning because *United Ireland* has not published the whole of the Commissioners' conclusions. We shall be curious, therefore, to see whether, now that the *Times* has professed to give a fair epitome of opinion on its case, it will quote Mr. Caine's letter.

Referring to Mr. Stansfeld's amendment to the Address, which occupied the House of Commons yesterday, the *Standard* says:—

The country will agree with us that it is a scandalous waste of time.

But if "the country" agrees in this matter with the *Standard*, it will have to disagree with the Government, whose spokesman, Mr. Long, said in replying to Mr. Stansfeld:—

The Government viewed this amendment, not only without dislike, but with absolute contentment and satisfaction . . . They had no reason whatever to complain of it having been brought forward, and still less to complain of the spirit and the manner in which it had been moved.

When the Government begins to fall into arrears, owing to having given an "extra week" of recess, the regulation attempt will be made to throw the blame on the "obstruction" of the Opposition. It is as well, therefore, to place on record Mr. Long's contradiction of the *Standard*.

We are all proud of our Laureate, and are pained when he reminds us, as he has been doing lately, that poets are dowered among other things with "the scorn of scorn." His lordship's appreciative letter to Professor Rentoul, of Melbourne, which we published in our later editions yesterday, is perhaps unique as a Tennyson production. That an antipodean professor should have succeeded in giving an able interpretation of Tennyson's poetry and the one increasing purpose that runs through it all is not very wonderful; but that he should have succeeded in drawing such a compliment from the Laureate is very wonderful indeed. And yet there is nothing very original in Professor Rentoul's lecture. He simply holds that the message of Tennyson, as the poet and prophet of his time, takes definite shape in "The Palace of Art" and "The Two Voices"; that its obverse is given in "The Vision of Sin," or in larger shape in "Maud;" that it wrestles to its crowning in "In Memoriam"; and that it stands out crowned in "The Round Table" and "The Passing of the King." All the same, the Professor deserves congratulation; and let us hope that the letter to him is not by any means the last kindly message which the Laureate will send to our kin across the sea.

Amid the public excitement over the quarrel with Portugal about our rival claims to African territory, it has escaped notice that during the last few months a long outstanding dispute between England and another European Power with reference to Africa has been peaceably settled. For many years past the Foreign Offices of France and England have been exchanging reams of correspondence about the respective claims of the two countries to territories, protectorates, and spheres of influence in the neighbourhood of the Gold Coast. Last year, however, a joint Commission of Delimitation was appointed. As the result of its deliberations an agreement was arrived at, which has since been ratified by the two Governments. The terms of the agreement are given in full detail in a recently-published Parliamentary paper. With the strange perversity, however, which characterizes official publishers, no map is attached to the paper, while without a map the text is unintelligible. But probably the public will for the moment be sufficiently satisfied to know that all the numerous points in dispute are now finally settled.

The supposed Rembrandt just discovered at Paris seems likely to be as interesting to lawyers as art critics. It was sold by public action to the highest bidder, and the purchaser at 4,000 *l.* immediately afterwards refused 100,000 *f.* It seems he knew well what he was about; for already Berlin has been nibbling at the canvas, which is pretty sure to find its ultimate location in the Louvre. But the law question will in the meantime have to be fought out. At least, the lawyers are already consulting upon it. In that wonderful Civil Code which regulates all law for Frenchmen there is provision made where injustice has been done at a public sale. If the vendor has been injured to the extent of 7-12ths of the value of the lot, he may rescind the contract, even though he may have expressly renounced such power of rescision. The Civil Code protects him, just as if he were an infant or a person of unsound mind. Of course the case of the Rembrandt comes directly within the purview of the article in the Code. But then the word used for "lot" is the word *immeuble*; and what the lawyers have to decide is whether that covers the case of a picture.

Mr. Bolton, like all other Liberal candidates nowadays, is in favour of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster. In his address which was issued yesterday, he says:—

I am prepared to vote, as I have already voted, for the establishment of a local Legislature for purely Irish affairs; nothing being done to a cet prejudicially the integrity of the Empire or the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Bolton's reference to his vote in favour of Home Rule is important, for that vote was given, as he explained, in some correspondence with Mr. Chamberlain at the time, on the understanding that "the retention of the Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament" would be conceded. Mr. Bolton said he should vote for the second reading of the bill, believing that the concession would be given. Mr. Chamberlain said he should not vote for the second reading, because he did not feel sure that such would be the case; but added that if the concession *were* made, the breach in the Liberal party might be averted. The concession has been made, and yesterday Mr. Chamberlain's supporters agreed to support not Mr. Bolton, but Mr. Graham. And yet if there is one thing on which they pride themselves more than another, it is their consistency.

*THE COMPLETE BUDDHIST.**

WE opened this dainty and prettily-bound little book with somewhat overwrought expectations as to its probable contents. Mr. Subhadra Bhikshu's very Eastern name led us to suppose we might be permitted to catch a passing glimpse of Oriental Buddhism exactly as it appears to the Oriental Buddhist himself in person. We have been shamefully imposed upon. In spite of the title he chooses to assume, we venture to pronounce our abstruse author no Oriental at all, but a masquerading Englishman; and if he is really a Bhikshu (which we very much doubt), we fancy it can only be by the purest adoption in later life into the Buddhist brotherhood. From beginning to end his catechism is redolent of Western education and Western ideas. It is the Buddhist faith set forth in Western language for European consumption. And the final wish of its preface, "that the light of the world-illuminating truth, which at this present from the far East, where all light arises, beams upon this Western land, may spread ever more and more widely for the weal and salvation and redemption of all mankind," exactly marks the spirit and the hope in which it is written.

The Catechism itself, whatever its origin, is interesting and concise. It proceeds upon the usual method of question and answer; and it is sufficiently definite as to the nature of the Buddha, the absence of all claim to godhead on his part, the necessity of self-enlightenment, and the other chief elements of the Buddhist doctrine, all of which are set forth in simple, clear, and comprehensible language. On the other hand, we can hardly believe that Subhadra Bhikshu will succeed in gaining converts where Mr. Rhys Davids and Sir Edwin Arnold have to so great an extent failed. To say the truth, Subhadra Bhikshu tells us a little too much. Europeans may swallow at a gulp in early youth the miraculous histories to which they are already accustomed; but when they are asked to swallow the miraculous history of an Indian devotee of the seventh century before Christ, and to believe the minutest details of a traditional story, none of which is vouched for by contemporary evidence, we doubt whether their credulity will rise fully to the height demanded by the occasion. Nor do we think that the frequent recurrence of long and unpronounceable Indian names is likely to aid in the dissemination of the faith among the scoffing Occidentals. As a brief account of what ordinary Buddhists really believe, this little Catechism may prove useful and satisfactory; but as a means of disseminating the doctrine in the West we feel quite sure it must fail most lamentably of its chief purpose.

* "A Buddhist Catechism." By Subhadra Bhikshu. (Redway.)

DEATH OF A FRANKLIN EXPEDITION LEADER.

The death is announced from Winnipeg of Mr. William Kennedy, who was connected with the Franklin search expeditions. Mr. Kennedy was born in 1813. He was for a long period in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company and was stationed for eight years in Labrador. He resigned his post in order to take service under Lady Franklin and in 1851 he had under him the gallant young French explorer, Lieutenant Bellot. He superintended the fitting out of the *Prince Albert*, and in her sailed from Aberdeen, May 22, 1851, on what proved to be a fruitless errand. Returning to Aberdeen towards the close of 1852, he subsequently published an account of his Arctic voyage.

CRANKS IN COUNCIL.

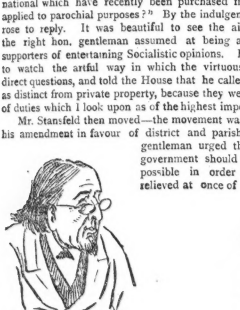
IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY. BY AN OBSERVER.

If the Scotch members gave the House a dull day on Wednesday, they were the cause of a good deal of merriment yesterday. Dr. Clark's amendment in favour of Home Rule was left, by the vote of Wednesday, hanging in the air, waiting for words to be added to round off an incomplete sentence. But the Scotch Home Rulers could not agree what words should be added. So a compromise was effected and the House complacently accepted all the various suggestions for the amending of Dr. Clark's amendment. The final result was a rigmarole clause as long as a Scotch sermon. Twice did the Speaker read it out to the House amid roars of laughter, his own face, usually so unmoved, covered with smiles as the words "Scottish" . . . "Scottish" . . . "Scottish" . . . were repeated over and over again. The result of the division was unexpectedly favourable to the supporters of Home Rule All Round, Dr. Clark's amendment being only rejected by a majority of 40—181 to 141.

"TWICE DID THE SPEAKER READ IT."

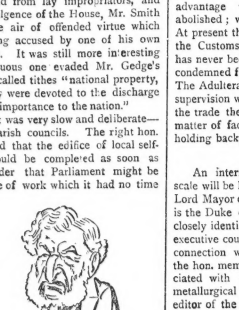
The next amendment on the paper stood in the name of Mr. Sydney Gedge, but the Speaker ruled that it could not be put, as it referred to a bill of which notice had already been given. Mr. Gedge, however, was not going to be baulked of his speech, and proceeded to express his views on the tithe question to an almost empty House. His special trouble was that Mr. W. H. Smith had spoken of the tithes as national property. "Are the tithes, which are in the hands of lay impropriators, national property?" asked Mr. Gedge; "and if not, in what sense are those tithes national which have recently been purchased from lay impropriators, and applied to parochial purposes?" By the indulgence of the House, Mr. Smith rose to reply. It was beautiful to see the air of offended virtue which the right hon. gentleman assumed at being accused by one of his own supporters of entertaining Socialistic opinions. It was still more interesting to watch the artful way in which the virtuous one evaded Mr. Gedge's direct questions, and told the House that he called tithes "national property, as distinct from private property, because they were devoted to the discharge of duties which I look upon as of the highest importance to the nation."

Mr. Stansfeld then moved—the movement was very slow and deliberate—his amendment in favour of district and parish councils. The right hon. gentleman urged that the edifice of local self-government should be completed as soon as possible in order that Parliament might be relieved at once of work which it had no time to discharge properly. Leaning on the table before him, the member for Halifax gently elaborated his argument in confidential tones.



MR. STANSFELD'S GENTLE ELABORATION.

After two speeches of no public interest Mr. Jesse Collings rose to fill the regular Unionist rôle. Mr. Collings' style of oratory is not pleasant. There is a certain constipation in his utterance, which is peculiarly trying to listeners. However, there were not many of these, and the Opposition benches could barely muster voice enough to raise an ironical cheer when Mr. Chamberlain's faithful retainer declared, almost in so many words, that the main object of his life was to keep the present Government in power.



"JESSE."

Sir W. Bartlelot interposed a brief but vigorous protest against time being wasted on abstract discussion, and then Mr. Walter Long, on behalf of the Government, made an able and conciliatory speech, which was an agreeable contrast to the remarks of Mr. Jesse Collings. "The Government are quite ready and even anxious to go on with their local government scheme, if only they can find the time." The speech which followed justified the debate. Captain Verney has an admirable manner, and spoke last night with a thorough command of his subject. As he told the House, he came fresh from his constituency, and fully prepared to deliver to Parliament the message entrusted to him by his electors. The gallant gentleman then proceeded to give a number of most valuable instances of the actual grievances of the rural labourers. They had three tyrants—the parson, the squire, and the board of guardians. He had known cases where farmers, who were also guardians of the poor, had granted outdoor relief to the aged relatives of their own labourers, and then, on that ground, reduced the men's wages. "This question of poor law relief," added Captain Verney, "is part of the life of every labourer. At a time of life when hon. members of this House are just commencing a career of public service in the full enjoyment of all their faculties, the agricultural labour, bent double with rheumatism, has his eyes already turned towards the grave."

LABOURER AND LANDLORD.

The few members who composed the House, and who had listened intently to Captain Verney's speech, raised a feeble cheer when he sat down, and Admiral Field jumped to his feet. With truly naval vigour the Admiral upbraided his "brother officer" for daring to abuse the parson and the squire. The debate then relapsed into civilian hands, and resumed its even tenor of dullness. It is needless to enumerate the orators, each duller than his predecessor. Among them Sir Walter Foster distinguished himself by the wealth of facts which he poured out on the subject of cesspools and sewers, Thirty British legislators sat unmoved through it all, taking turns to say "Hear, hear" to keep one another awake. Later on Mr. Duff spoke from the front Opposition bench, and Mr. James Stuart from below the gangway made a detailed speech on London questions. Nobody listened. Mr. Pickersgill followed, and then Mr. Rowlands, both taking Mr. Stuart's cue and confining themselves to the needs of London. The latter was still speaking with plenty of energy and no lack of words when the hand of the clock pointed to midnight. A few unopposed orders of the day were run through, and the House adjourned.

City Notes.

MAXIMUM COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A POINT of some considerable interest to all railway companies was mentioned by Sir Richard Moon at the meeting of the London and North Western Railway Company, which, in the din of the political battle, may be overlooked. It related to the sums claimed and paid as compensation for injuries and death in case of accident. Sir Richard does not see why two passengers who have paid the same fare to be carried the same distance should have different standards of compensation. Damages are assessed much more highly in the case of a rich man than a poor man. The usual course, no doubt, is to assess the damages in accordance with the earning power of the person injured; and although that has no relation to the contract entered into with the company, it has a direct bearing upon the injury done by the company, inadvertently or otherwise. By fixing a common standard and maximum amount, the railways would not be left to the capricious judgment of juries, but the gain would not be all on their side; for it is obvious that there would have to be a levelling-up as well as a scaling-down, so as to strike an average. Those who earn, say, a thousand a year would not be satisfied with the compensation which, under existing circumstances, is awarded to a day labourer, whose wages will amount to fifty pounds a year; and however hard it may be upon the railway company to pay large claims without regard to the contract, the hardship would be more severely felt by the victim's family should such a law be passed. The minimum scale of compensation would, therefore, have to be much higher than at present, and it is a question of figures how far in that case the railway companies would be benefited. The working classes would, of course, be undoubted gainers.

ARE WE TO HAVE "A FREE BREAKFAST TABLE"?

As the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not to be allowed to spend his surplus on free education, will he with one stroke give us a free breakfast table? It would cost him nearly five millions, but it might catch the democracy. Had there been any serious agitation against the tea duty, and more popularity to gain by its repeal, the opportunity would have been more readily seized by an ambitious Chancellor; but there has been no clamour for abolition either by the consumers or the trade. Indeed, singular as it may appear, the latter are rather opposed than favourable to the disappearance of the levy of 6d. per pound. Tea has fallen so much in price of recent years that consumption would not be stimulated by a reduction of another sixpence. In this country the consumption per head reached its maximum about 1885, and has since then slightly fallen. No advantage would be gained, therefore, by the trade were the duty abolished; while, on the other hand, there would be disadvantages. At present the public have a guarantee as to quality, as the tea has to "pass the Customs," as it is termed, before going into consumption. Indian tea has never been known to be rejected, but a great deal of China tea has been condemned from time to time as unwholesome, and destroyed or re-exported. The Adulteration Act would of course operate, but the removal of the Customs supervision would do away with an important check. In the present state of the trade the abolition of the duty would, therefore, not be popular. As a matter of fact, it is not expected; but still, as it is a possibility, buyers are holding back, and deliveries are being very much contracted.

A MINING EXHIBITION.

An international exhibition of mining and metallurgy on an extensive scale will be held during the forthcoming summer at the Crystal Palace, The Lord Mayor of London is patron of the exhibition, and the honorary president is the Duke of Fife. Mr. W. Pritchard-Morgan, M.P., who has been so closely identified with the revival of gold mining in Wales, presides over the executive council, which consists of a number of gentlemen well known in connection with mining, metallurgical, and allied interests; while amongst the hon. members figure the names of scores of gentlemen familiarly associated with the financial, industrial, and scientific aspects of mining and metallurgical enterprise. The honorary secretary is Mr. George A. Ferguson, editor of the *Mining Journal*, 18, Finch-lane, London, E.C.

The Ladies' Corner.

CARNIVAL TIME AT THE RUSSIAN COURT.

It is during the weeks preceding the "great fast" of seven weeks, which every Orthodox Russian is supposed to keep, that the most sumptuous Court of Europe—namely, the Imperial Court at St. Petersburg—is in its greatest glory. The festivities culminate in the Carnival dances. These, notwithstanding the fact that the Court has been in mourning nearly all the winter, have been unusually brilliant; and at one of the last balls at the Winter Palace supper was laid in a large hall which had been converted into a forest of tall palms. The Empress presided at the central table, placed in a grove of palms, and covered entirely with cut roses, lilies of the valley, and hyacinths, from between which the gold and silver dishes stood out in striking contrast. Round the trunk of each palm tree in this forest a table was laid for ten persons. Another reception room was magnificently decorated in Arab style, the attendant spirits being a number of negroes whose costumes glittered with jewels, and each of whom wore a costly indian shawl loosely thrown over his shoulders. Both the Tzar and the Heir Apparent took part in the festivities, although neither of them is fond of dancing, and the son shares the father's preference for a quiet family life in rural Gatchina, where the Imperial family will very shortly take up their residence.

A LADY LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

There is only one lady landscape gardener in London A lady representative, who saw her the other day, writes as follows:—Miss F. R. Wilkinson is a young lady of about thirty, with the contemplative eyes and sunburnt face of those who are accustomed to deal with nature. She has a nice, pleasant flat in Bloomsbury, which is furnished in a manner that makes it look exactly as though it were imported from a room in a country house that overlooked the garden. There are old Chippendale chairs, bowls of flowers, and homely-looking curtains made of cretonne to match the paper on the walls. The sitting-room is a keen contrast to the office. This looks like the office of a busy surveyor. Curves and squares decorate the walls. There are mechanical instruments, important-looking bureaus, and all the signs of serious business. Miss Wilkinson (who wore a short dress to enable her to get about the better) told me she got her training at the Crystal Palace, where she went through the botanical course. She has now been a landscape gardener for five years. I asked her if it paid her.

"Yes," said Miss Wilkinson, "it pays me. I make an income quite sufficient for my wants." "Well," I asked, "can you handle tools and that sort of thing?" The landscape gardener laughed. "That is what my customers ask me. Some ask me if I can dig. But landscape gardeners in the strict sense of the word don't do any of that sort of work. They only design effects and superintend the work of carrying them out. I have done a good deal of work in laying out public gardens, and I am at present engaged on the Lawn at Lambeth. I prefer private work, however."

"Of course your work lies among the wealthy?"—"Well, I haven't got among any millionaires yet. I get many letters asking me for advice and my terms. I fancy the terms astonish some people who are accustomed to women working cheaply. There is only one unsatisfactory thing about the occupation of a landscape gardener—the results are such a long time appearing."

"How do you get about your work?"—"Well, I take the measurements of the ground, draw up plans, and send in an estimate. If it is accepted I go down and set the men to work. My pupil usually goes about with me. I have only one pupil; two or three other girls wanted to come to me, but I fancy the fees were too much. I can't take anybody for less than a hundred a year. My pupil makes tracings of my plans, goes out with me, and at the end of two years she may be able to do something on her own account."

"Do you employ your own gardeners?"—"Sometimes. In other instances the people employ local men. If there is a regular gardener at the house, there is apt to be a little jealousy. But I make the men do what I tell them. Everything always goes smoothly if I get a good foreman."

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A "FULL-BLOODED" NEGRO DIPLOMATIST.

The diplomatic service in London will (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* writes) shortly be reinforced by a member whose identity will not easily be confounded with that of any of his colleagues. Mr. Lothrop, who has been appointed to represent the Haytian Republic in London, is a full-blooded negro, who has been long known in connection with political affairs in his native island. He is to arrive at Southampton during the present week. This is, it is said, the first time that England has counted what is usually spoken of as a man of colour among the diplomatic attaches at St. James's.

REPLACING GUNPOWDER OR ELECTRICITY IN HEAVY ORDNANCE.

According to a statement in the *New York Times*, the inventor of the well-known Belleville boiler has succeeded in adapting his generator, which formed the most important part of his invention to the purpose of propelling heavy ordnance. The generator, when fitted to guns, will take the place of gunpowder, compressed air, or electricity.

BREAKING OF THE ROPE AT AN EXECUTION.

Three murderers were hanged yesterday, two men named Schoop and Cole, at Philadelphia, and another, named Hopkins, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. A shocking scene was enacted at the execution of the man Hopkins, who had been found guilty of murdering his wife and mother-in-law. The rope broke, and the prisoner was picked up insensible. A fresh rope was, however, brought, and the second time the execution was effectually performed.

THE STRUGGLE IN NORTH ST. PANCRAS.

North St. Pancras is looking as gay as is possible in such a fog with red and blue election bills. Both sides are striving hard at organising the canvassing corps and arranging for meetings. Mr. Bolton, who works like a lion, will address various gatherings of working men in the dinner hour; while his opponent, Mr. Graham has secured the run of the Midland Railway works for that important period. The first Liberal meeting of any importance will be held this evening in the British Schools, Kentish Town-road, when Mr. Bolton's arms will be held up by Mr. Lawson and Mr. Molloy, M.P.'s. The Conservatives will have the exceedingly valuable assistance of Sir W. Marriott. Mr. Brodie Hoare and Mr. R. G. Webster. Next Monday the Ulster comedian, Colonel Saunderson, will hold forth, "for this occasion only," and Mr. G. J. Goschen, junior, will make "his first appearance." The movements of Mr. Leighton, "the free and independent man," are still veiled in mystery. The polling will probably take place to-morrow week or on the following Monday. The Liberals should be fortunate, for they have a better register, and no Sunday-school treats (as was the case in 1886) to seduce the voters from the paths of virtue as citizens.

LIBERAL COMMITTEE ROOMS.

The Liberal District Committee rooms are :—	
Highgate	3, Chester-road ..... Mr. W. G. Rattey.
St. John's Park	150a, Fortess-road ..... Mr. C. Cantell.
Gospel Oak	25, Liverpool-terrace ..... Mr. A. Cathie.
Grafton	12, Carlton-st., Kentish-town Mr. G. R. Southerton.
Maitland-park	12, Maiden-road ..... Mr. F. Allen.

Liberal workers of both sexes who can spare time are earnestly requested to lend their aid to Mr. Bolton by canvassing or assisting in clerical work.

MR. JUSTICE FIELD'S FAREWELL.

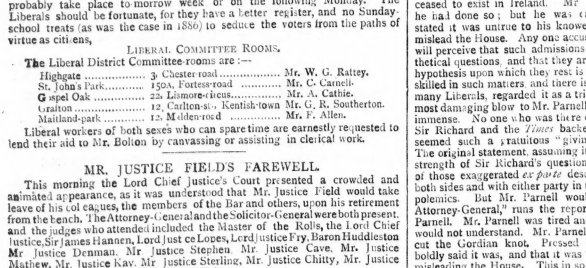
This morning the Lord Chief Justice's Court presented a crowded and animated appearance, as it was understood that Mr. Justice Field would take leave of his colleagues, the members of the Bar and others, upon his retirement from the bench. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General were both present, and the judges who attended included the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir James Hannen, Lord Justice Lopes, Lord Justice Fry, Baron Huddleston, Mr. Justice Denman, Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. Justice Cave, Mr. Justice Matthew, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice Sterling, Mr. Justice Chitty, Mr. Justice Kekewich and Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams.

The Attorney-General, on behalf of the Bar, said a few words of affectionate farewell. The one special feature of his lordship's career, he said, was a determination to do justice, and to ascertain what was the real truth.

Mr. Justice Field, who was greatly affected, in a lengthy speech, bade farewell to the bench, the Bar, and the officers of the court, being frequently loudly applauded.

THE CRONIN BRIBERY CASE.

The judges engaged in trying the persons accused of having attempted to bribe the uncle in the Cronin case yesterday says a Reuter's telegram from Chicago) ordered a verdict of "Not guilty" in the case of Kavanagh. O'Donnell's case is proceeding.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
RAIN METER
South England (with London and Channel):—Calms and light variable breezes; dull, some fog or mist.
High Water London Bridge. Morn. 7 h. 1 m. After. 3 h. 30 m.
Sun Rises 7h. 6m. Sets 5h. 23 m.
Moon—First Qr. 3 25th, 2 h. 6m. Aft.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY
N
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Noon to-day
Yesterday
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Feb. 21, 1890.—High black fog; dead calm.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

FOURTH EDITION.

A UNIONIST M.P. ON THE "TIMES."

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM MR. CAINE, M.P.

HALF OF THE UNIONIST CASE ABANDONED.

To-day, the electors of Barrow will receive from their representative, Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., a copy of the following circular, together with a sheet in which the allegations and the findings are set opposite to each other :—

1, The Terrace, Clapham Common, S.W.,
February 18, 1890.

Dear Sir,—In March, 1887, the *Times* newspaper issued a series of articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime." They were afterwards reprinted in the form of a pamphlet, and I distributed a considerable number of them among my constituents, finding that no action was being taken against the *Times* by those incriminated. In April, 1887, a facsimile of the now infamous forged letter was also published by the *Times*. This was so serious a personal charge that I have never from the day of its issue felt justified in making any public reference to it, and I have only awaited in silence the solution of its mystery. My objection to Home Rule is political, not personal; and the guilt or innocence of Mr. Parnell concerning this atrocious charge did not affect my convictions. Mr. Parnell at the time declared the letter a forgery. In May, 1887, Mr. W. H. Smith proposed that the *Times* should be prosecuted for libel at the cost of the Government, but the offer was refused. In 1888 the first action of any kind against the *Times* was taken by Mr. O'Donnell, and during the trial, which broke down, the Attorney-General produced other damaging letters, purporting to be written by Mr. Parnell, now proved to have been forgeries. The day after the conclusion of this case Mr. Parnell asked for a Select Committee on the point of privilege, which was refused by the Government, who made the counter-offer of a Commission of Judges, which was accepted by Mr. Parnell. The Commission has now reported.

Having circulated "Parnellism and Crime" among my constituents—*not the forged letters*, as I have been accused of doing!—I now feel it my duty to lay before each of my constituents the report of the judges' inquiry into the alleged connection of certain specified members of the Irish party with crime, and the authenticity of the letters alleged by the *Times* to have been written by Mr. Parnell and others.

Subjoined you will find the nine allegations into which the Judges have divided the charges and also certain specific charges against Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt, upon which the Judges have found the unanimous finding of the three Commissioners. Some of the charges are held to be true, some are held to be untrue. I refrain from comment on the former, the Judges being sufficiently explicit, but I wish to say a word or two on the latter.

With all sensible and right-minded men, I am profoundly thankful that Mr. Parnell has been able to clear himself so completely and emphatically from the odious charge made against him by the *Times*; which, but for the appointment of the Commission, he might never have accomplished so satisfactorily. I look upon this as a matter for national congratulation.

I cannot find language strong enough to express my horror of the foul conspiracy by which Mr. Parnell has been subjected, or my opinion of the conduct of the *Times* in lending itself to these infamous libels on the flimsy evidence furnished to them of their supposed genuineness. Mr. Parnell must be held to have come through the inquiry practically unscathed.

The only comment I will make on the charges in general is that it appears to me that those charges which may be termed as damaging to the personal honour or moral character are disproved, and that those relating to what may be termed political crime have been proved.

On the whole the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament come out of the inquiry much better than I expected, and I am heartily and ungrudgingly glad of it. I think that the objections to Home Rule based upon the personal characters of these gentlemen as individuals must now be taken out of the controversy.

I conclude by informing you that the strong opposition which I have felt compelled to offer to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy is in no degree lessened by the Report of the Commission, being based on other and far different grounds than the personal character of those gentlemen who would, if that policy were successful, be called upon to give effect to it. Neither does it modify the general support I have been able to give to the Irish policy of the Government.

I send this letter to every elector on the register.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. CAINE.

COMPLETION OF MR. PARNELL'S VINDICATION

THE JUDGES SAY HE DID NOT MISLEAD THE HOUSE.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL MISLED THE COURT.

Mr. Moulton, Q.C., has come on a most important "find" in that *perlusa et grandis epistola* known as the Special Commission Report. One of its most interesting points, as Mr. Moulton writes to the *Daily News*, has escaped notice. That is the complete and absolute vindication of Mr. Parnell in the matter of having wilfully deceived Parliament by making a false statement "with the intention to mislead the House." Every one remembers the sensation which was made throughout the country by this point in Mr. Parnell's cross-examination. It was the one solitary triumph of the Attorney-General. Mr. Parnell had, as a matter of course, admitted in his evidence that in the year 1882 Fenianism existed in Ireland, and that he was aware of the fact. Thereupon the Attorney-General put to him that on January 7th 1881, he had stated in the House of Commons that all secret societies (including Fenianism) had then ceased to exist in Ireland. Mr. Parnell replied that he did not believe he had done so; but he was easily forced to admit that if he had so stated it was untrue to the knowledge and that it must have been said to mislead the House. Any one accustomed to the devices of cross-examination will perceive that such admissions can always be obtained by the use of hypothetical questions, and that they are meaningless and of no effect unless the hypothesis upon which they rest is true one. But the general public is not skilled in such matters, and there is no doubt that the Attorney-General, even many Liberals, regarded it as a triumph for the cross-examining counsel and a most damaging blow to Mr. Parnell's reputation. The sensation in court was immense. No one who was there can have forgotten the triumphant malice of Sir Richard and the *Times* backers the blank dismay of the Irish side. It seemed such a gratuitous "giving away" on himself on Mr. Parnell's part. The original statement, assuming it to have been made (as of course on the strength of Sir Richard's questions every one did assume), was plainly one of those exaggerated *ex parte* descriptions of the state of Ireland which on both sides and with either party in turn have been for years the staple of Irish polemics. But Mr. Parnell would not fence with the thing at all. "The Attorney-General," runs the report in the *Pall Mall Gazette* "pressed Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell was tired and grew impatient. The Attorney-General would not understand. Mr. Parnell was careless to explain. He determined to cut the Gordian knot. Pressed to say that the statement was untrue, he boldly said it was, and that it was 'quite possible' he used it with the view of misleading the House. This in so many words!" In fact, as we pointed out at the time apropos of "Thames and Fibbing," where any other M.P. would have explained the common political lie as an evasion, Mr. Parnell frankly dealt with it as a political lie.

The Unionist press, however, saw their opportunity. Forthwith every Tory paper in the kingdom rang with "Mr. Parnell's lie." The larger fry led the way. Professor Dicey wrote a review article on the "Ethics of Political Lying," and Mr. Swinburne in a impetuous copy of verses and it was freely said that Mr. Parnell had lost all chance of damages for defamation. Amid all this noise Mr. Parnell's simple explanation next day that on reference to Hansard he found he never made the statement at all, commanded no attention. What he really said, he explained, was something else having reference to Ribbonism, and not to Fenianism at all.

Now it appears that the judges having looked into the matter, find that Mr. Parnell was quite right! This is what they say :—

"Mr. Parnell, in the House of Commons, on the 7th January, 1881, stated that secret societies had then ceased to exist in Ireland. Mr. Parnell was then alluding to secret societies other than that of the Fenian conspiracy, and in our judgment Mr. Parnell was accurate when he made that statement."

In other words, so far from Mr. Parnell having told a lie, the statement on which that charge was based was never made, the whole foundation of the Attorney-General's one little triumph is swept away, the cross-examination is proved to have been based upon a trick, Mr. Parnell's words in the box stand out as only a signal proof of his candour, and the judges formally vindicate his reputation as a Member of Parliament and public man.

The finishing touch to the vindication of Mr. Parnell's character is thus supplied. We shall await with interest the apologies and withdrawals of Unionist leaders and the Unionist press in general.

RESULTS OF THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

GREAT SOCIALIST VICTORY.

The urns were all closed at six o'clock, and by ten the general results of the polling in Berlin, which comprises six constituencies, with an aggregate of 352,000 voters, or about a fifth part of all the registered electors in the empire, became known.

The principal feature of the elections has been so far the enormous increase of the Social Democratic vote, not only in Berlin, but also in almost all other cities of Germany. Even in the country constituencies Socialist votes were given this time where Socialists were never before known. In Munich, Magdeburg, and Elberfeld, Socialists have been returned. Their victory, although foreseen, exceeds all expectations, and in the second ballot the other parties will have to stand firmly together if they want to stem the tide of Socialist success. In Berlin the increase in the Socialist vote, as compared with 1887, amounts to more than twenty thousand—the figures being 115,000 and 94,000 respectively, and that of the Freisinnige to about three thousand, the Liberal votes being 69,000, as against 66,000 in 1887. On the other hand, the Conservatives have to record a decrease of thirty-four thousand, having fallen from 74,000 in 1887 to 30,000 to-day.

Prince Bismarck recorded his vote, as usual, at four o'clock. He voted this time in the Herrenhaus. He wore the uniform of the Yellow Cuirassiers, and looked extremely well and strong, walking from his carriage to the polling place with a firm and vigorous step. At the door he took a voting paper from a distributor decorated with many Orders, who was once a servant to the late Emperor Frederick, and, asking "Is that the Conservative one?" folded it carefully. He declined the offer of a ticket bearing the name of the Radical candidate. When he entered the polling-booth all present, including two Social Democratic list-keepers, rose to their feet, but a third Social Democrat is said to have kept his seat, although quite near the Chancellor.

BERLIN, Friday, 5.45 A.M.—The results of 85 elections are now known the successful candidates comprising 5 Conservatives, 2 members of the Reichspartei, 1 National Liberal, 10 members of the Centre, 11 Freisinnige, 14 Social Democrats, 1 Pole, and 1 Alsatian. Second ballots will be necessary in the case of 4 Conservatives, 3 members of the Reichspartei, 17 National Liberals, 10 of the Centre, 1 Liberal, 16 Freisinnige, 23 Social Democrats, 2 Guelphs, and 1 Alsatian. The Socialist victories are distributed as follows :—Hamburg—Herren Liebel, Dietz, and Metzger have been returned; Zwickau—Herr Auer; Nurnberg—Herr Grillenberger; Altitreda—Herr Schmidt; Schneeberg—Herr Seyfart; Leipsic (A District), Herr Geyer; Chemnitz—Herr Schippel; Madgeburg—Herr Vollmar; Berlin—Herren Singer and Liebknecht; and Elberfeld, Herr Harm.—*Reuter*.

THE WINDING UP OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

Copies of a bill are published to-day to amend the law relating to the winding up of companies in England and Wales. The bill is backed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and the Attorney-General. The main objects of the bill are—(1) to extend the policy of the Companies Act, 1879, by giving jurisdiction in the winding up of companies to county courts and other local courts; and (2) to assimilate, as far as circumstances will admit, the law and procedure in the winding up of insolvent companies to the law and procedure in the bankruptcy of individual debtors, particularly by applying the principle embodied in the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, of separating, so far as practicable, administrative from judicial functions, and of subjecting to public examination persons who are responsible for the loss caused to the creditors by the insolvency. Some of the sections of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, are incorporated by reference in the bill. The enactments which it proposed to incorporate are annexed to this memorandum.

THE COMMISSION REPORT IN THE CONSTITUENCIES.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* has the best reason for saying that instructions are to be sent to the Conservative agents in the different constituencies, asking them to report in the course of the next few weeks what has been the effect produced by the Report, and whether it has weakened or damaged the Gladstonian party. Much may depend on the reports which are received.

MR. CARNEGIE PUTTING HIS GOSPEL INTO PRACTICE.

President Harrison yesterday opened the free library presented to the town of Alleghany, Pennsylvania, by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania and many other notabilities were present at the ceremony. The President afterwards returned to Washington. It is stated that Mr. Carnegie has also offered £400,000 for founding a free library at Pittsburg.—*Reuter*.

MR. GLADSTONE ON "COUNSELS OF PERFECTION."

In the autumn of 1885, before Mr. Gladstone had finally made up his mind to take up the Irish question and to do so in conjunction with Mr. Parnell, a very dear and close friend of his, visiting Hawarden, sketched before him a scheme of what was then considered revolutionary Liberalism and argued strongly in favour of its being adopted. Mr. Gladstone (as the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* tells the story) listened with all his ears. He asked such questions as whether Scotland would desire any such thing. "Not the Scotch members," replied his friend —, "at first, but the Scotch people will do so." Then the Liberal chief, having obtained as much as he could on the inquiry, turned and said, "I will tell you a secret." Of course, I cannot give the *ipsissima verba*, but the story was to the effect that when Mr. Gladstone was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to draw up those financial reforms which were necessitated by the acceptance of the principle of free trade, the then very young statesman went to work upon an elaborate and exhaustive plan of which he was pleasurably very proud. He presented it to Peel. Peel looked at it and praised it, but he added that it would not do. "We cannot do all things at once; we can only do one thing at a time." He begged his colleague to preserve the paper as a record of his perfect ambitions, but at the same time to take out from it those reforms which were not likely to be at once achieved. Having told this story, Mr. Gladstone turned to his astonished auditor, and begged him in a kindly way to take back his large federal scheme, preserving it as a "counsel of perfection," and to allow him to take up the Irish question by itself, and carry his views into operation before seeking those larger constitutional changes which might, and probably would, nevertheless become ultimately necessary.

THE RECORDED DEATH OF FATHER IGNATIUS.

Brother Cadoc Mary, of the Order of St. Benedict, writes from Llanthony Priory to the Press Association that the false report concerning Father Ignatius is creating upon him the most embarrassing consequences by the enormous bulk of correspondence. The rev. gentleman was present on Ash Wednesday in the abbey church, and after the mass had been said gave a short sermon and conducted the Commination Service. It is hoped that he will be in his ordinary health in a short time.

THE PANAMA REPORTERS REFUSE TO SPEAK.

The engineers sent by the French Government to examine into the Panama Canal operations arrived at New York yesterday. They refuse to express any opinions.—*Dalziel*.

ALARMING NEWS FROM MOROCCO.

News received at Madrid from Morocco is of an alarming character. The rebel ion against the Emperor is undoubtedly spreading to a dangerous extent, and some of the powerful tribes have combined their forces and routed the Royal troops several times. The important town of Wassan is almost besieged by the rebels. They have taken possession of the country around it, and although the city is nearly destitute of provisions the inhabitants are too afraid of the rebels to go beyond the walls. Some of the Spanish newspapers refer with some alarm to the present condition of affairs.

The Kendals have made a hit in "Impu'se."—*Dalziel*.

Great snowstorms are reported from the United States.

Mr. Morton, M.P., has brought in a bill shortening the period required for obtaining the franchise to three months.

The change of scene and the comparatively milder climate of the Riviera has had an excellent effect on the health and spirits of the Duke of Cambridge.

The steamer *Thormine*, which arrived at New York yesterday, reports that during her voyage from England she met with no fewer than twenty icebergs, and to avoid being crushed had to go 220 miles out of her direct course.

The *Church Review* states that the Duchess of Albany has presented to the memorial church at Cannes an ash coloured frontal, thus observing the ancient national custom of veiling the ornaments with plain white coverings during Lent.

Mr. Augustus Harris has just returned from Brussels, bringing two engagements for his Italian opera season at Covent-garden. He has secured Mme. Nuovina, of whom report speaks highly as the possessor of a beautiful voice, and also the tenor Yvoo, whom the manager also regards as a "find."

Mr. Caton Woodville, the artist who went to India to sketch the principal scenes connected with the visit of Prince Albert Victor, has just completed an oil painting of the Maharajah of Mysore. It will be exhibited in London. Its final destination is the Durbar Hall in the public offices in Mysore.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE MR. BIGGAR, M.P.

THE BODY WATCHED BY IRISH MEMBERS.

The remains of the late Mr. J. Biggar, M.P., were yesterday morning placed in a shell and conveyed privately from deceased's residence to the Church of the Redemptorist Fathers, in Clapham-park-road. The body was watched during the previous night by Mr srs. Condon, Conway, Leamy, and Jordan members of Parliament, and others continued the watch yesterday. The shell, which was encased towards evening in a polished oak coffin, was deposited close to the altar. A pall was thrown over the deceased, and the mourners surrounded by wreaths from the Irish parliamentary party, the Executive of the Irish National League, the Clapham and Camberwell branches of the League: and from Mr. Caine, M.P., who wrote as follows: —"From W.S. Caine, M.P., the President of the British Temperance League, in cordial recognition of Mr. Biggar's continual services in Parliament to the Temperance cause." Three large candles having been placed on either side of the coffin, the deceased's late colleagues left but admittance to the church was afterwards granted to any who wished to enter. Late at night prayers for the dead were recited by the Redemptorist Fathers, and at eleven o'clock this morning there was a special requiem service, which was attended by most of the Irish Members now in London, and at the close of the service the political colleagues of the deceased followed the coffin to Euston, nearly thirty carriages having been engaged for the purpose. A deputation of members will travel to Ireland by the same train as that conveying the corpse. The remains will be interred at Belfast. A communication has been received from Cardinal Manning, sympathising with the Irish party in the loss they have sustained, expressing his admiration of the character of the deceased, whom he had known for a great many years, and deeply regretting that his illness which had kept him to his house for seven weeks, and which would keep him indoors for many weeks to come, would prevent him attending the religious ceremony.

Miss Biggar, who is discovered in possession much of that promptness of decision and pertinency of resolve which married her late brother, has peremptorily put an end to all talk about a public funeral for the late member for Cavan. It is no secret (says the London correspondent of the *Northern Echo*) that Mr. Biggar's sisters, two of whom are married, have no sympathy with his political views, and are naturally anxious to avoid anything like political display over his coffin. The body will accordingly be taken to-day to Belfast, and there quietly buried. The Irish members have arranged to meet at their late colleague's Clapham home and thence accompany the body to Euston. A couple of members will proceed to Ireland to represent the parliamentary party at the funeral.

FATHER AND SON: A LACONIC CORRESPONDENCY.

In addition to his own income, derived from a large and prosperous business, Mr. Biggar's father, who died a few years ago, left him a considerable legacy. A coolness sprang up between father and son when the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* says that time when the member for Cavan was received into the fold of the Catholic Church. Mr. Biggar, senior, was a strict Presbyterian, and heard with horror of his son's "version." The correspondence which passed between the two was cited in the House of Commons at the time. Mr. Biggar, senior cut out from a newspaper the paragraph announcing his son's admission to the Church and enclosed it with the following note:—"Dear Joseph, is this true? Yours, J. B." Our Mr. Biggar wrote on the flysheet—"Dear father, it is. Yours truly, J. G. B." After this the father threatened to disinherit the son, but before he died relented, and did nothing worse than cut him off with £20,000.

Mr. Biggar had long been the greatest friend of the Catholic sisters known as the Sisters of Bons-Secours located at Bayswater, Kensington, they have opened a home at Battersea, and in the management of this Mr. Biggar felt so much interest that he took up his residence in the locality in order that he might be nearer the work. The Sisters give succour to the sick poor, and Mr. Biggar contributed large sums almost daily.

Mr. Biggar had a strong aversion to giving any opportunity for his signature being copied, and when he wrote a letter at the House of Commons he allowed it to dry without ever using blotting paper. He carried this idea so far, indeed as the lobby correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* reminds us, that when he signed an order of admission for strangers, which was very frequently, he could always be seen to write it in the air as he went through the lobby and corridor, in order that the ink of his signature might thus be naturally dried.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S TRIAL.

The Lambeth Library was almost in complete darkness this morning, the half-do en candles and two or three lamps at the east end being utterly insufficient to chase away the prevailing gloom. The Court was constituted as before, and Sir Horace Davey put in an appearance. Ladies had ignored the fog, and were present in considerable numbers some sketching the old world scene made in more skilful by the dim light that almost hid the piles of well-arranged volumes of priceless value to the antiquarian.

Sir Walter Phillimore maintained that the "Agnus Dei" might be sung as well as any hymn in the Communion office, though neither were prescribed. He dealt with the charge of the Bishop consuming the elements at the close of the service which he maintained was simply a scrupulous and punctilious compliance with the Rubric. On the facts of the prosecution as to the ablutions, he submitted that there was no additional ceremony. Sir Walter, in concluding his argument, read a striking passage from an article by Mr. Crotier in the *Contemporary Review* of 1851 on the Tuckner movement, in which he said that ever since revived from the apathy and negligence of the eighteenth century had in turn been described as Popish, Grecian, candlesticks, credence tables, coloured altar cloths, preaching in the surplice, the observance of Saints' Days fre uent communions, and the use of the Prayer for the Church Militant then thought rags of Popery are now received usages. So a quarter of a century hence people would smile at this trial, but there was one person to whom it was serious, the Bishop of Lincoln, and he called on the court to act up him of the charges brought against him.

Sir R. Phillimore, having spoken on five days, was followed by a former great Evangelical advocate, Mr. F. H. Jeune, Q.C., who after the very able historical argument of his learned friend, would confine himself mainly to points of law. He contended the rubrics occupied a unique position, and were notes for the guidance of the minister, and not carefully drawn, like the clauses in an Act of Parliament. There were many things neither ordered nor forbidden, but left permissive, and under this heading came the charges as to the mixed chalice, the sign of the cross, and the ablutions all ordered in the First Prayer Book of Edward VI.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED IN GERMANY.

News has only just reached Ber in of a terrible tragedy which took place at Ibra, in the district of Redem. A labourer named Wengicks had a quarrel with his brother-in-law, Os uch. He rose in the middle of the night, attacked and killed his own sister. Osuch's wife, Os uch himself, and three children by beating out their brains with an axe as they lay asleep. The murderer escaped.

"LA GRIPPE" TAKES A GREAT HOLD OF MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico (by Dal ie's agency) say that the grippe epidemic throughout the country is something terrible. So many deaths take place daily that the supply of coffins is exhausted, and many bodies are buried in shrouds only, rapid interment being necessary in Mexico.

THE BREWERS AND LORD RANDOLPH'S BILL.

The draft of Lord Randolph Churchill's Licensing Bill was, some weeks before the opening of the session, submitted to the Brewers' Association. It was so favourably considered by them that there appeared every prospect of the influence of the trade being used to ease its passage through Parliament. With the object of obtaining a fuller expression of opinion, circulars were issued to members of the trade outside the ranks of the association. The results here were less favourable, many of the smaller brewers and licensed victuallers expressing distrust of the principle of local option, which formed the backbone of the bill. In these circumstances the Brewers' Association communicated with Lord Randolph Churchill asking to be allowed to withdraw their promise of support.

REGRET AT MR. HOUSTON'S RESIGNATION.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union was held in Dublin yesterday. A letter having been read from Mr Houston resigning his position as secretary, the following resolution was passed:—"That the executive committee accept with regret Mr. Houston's resignation, and take this opportunity of placing on record their recognition of the signal services he has rendered in the formation, reconstruction, and working of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union." It is probable that the new secretary will be Mr. Cox, who is at present under-secretary.

A LADY PARACHUTIST'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Miss De Voy, a parachutist, had an exceedingly narrow escape at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, yesterday. A parachute in which she ascended from the grounds descended into the lake, Miss De Voy under it. She was rescued as speedily as possible, but for some moments it was feared that she had lost her life. Happily, she recovered consciousness, and her friends soon conveyed her to the hotel, amid a scene of intense excitement.

MAXIM NORDENFELT COMPANY.

STRANGE GATHERING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

A very small meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at Cannon-street Hotel soon after ten o'clock this morning. The convener of the meeting did not appear. On the motion of Mr. Steuart, Mr. Walter Hamilton took the chair. He said the meeting was to do good to the property, and deprecated any personal attack on Mr. Nordenfelt, because of his bankruptcy, or on any of the directors. He proposed the moving of a resolution urging the directors to grant inquiry into the affairs of the company.

A volunteer secretary announced his willingness to act for the time of the meeting.

Mr. Hamilton said the meeting was not in the interests of the "bears." Three shareholders then expressed the opinion that the meeting was inadvisable.

Mr. Steuart wanted light shed on the affairs of the company, and pressed for details of the amalgamation of the old and the present company. He hoped there were some present who would form a committee of inquiry.

A shareholder made his exit, declaring the meeting a bogus one. Another proposed the adjournment of a resolution dissolving the meeting. This was followed by discussion concerning the convening of the meeting.

Mr. Hamilton urged the reasons for an inquiry by the directors. The company might be snuffed out at any time, and the strike of workmen should certainly be ended. They had no litters, who were most important workmen. Perhaps Mr Maxim might conciliate the workmen. He (the chairman) would be glad to receive names in favour of a future meeting.

A resolution by a shareholder dissolving the meeting was then carried.

A shareholder spoke of the "will-o-the-wisp" character of the meeting.

The chairman said another chairman must now be appointed.

A shareholder wanted to know who paid for the room, and a small deputation went to interview the manager of the hotel on the subject.

Mr. Hamilton said the meeting was not convened by him. He read a letter from "J. L." stating that the conveners of the meeting were on the Continent. Colonel Duddon might have come forward this morning to take the chair. Other conversation ensued.

The deputation returned, not being able to get any information.

Mr. Hamilton said it was an extraordinary thing, and asked for another chairman to be elected. A letter giving information was then handed in from some one who alleged himself to have been in the employ of the company.

After discussion, Mr. Hamilton was again elected chairman, and Mr. Steuart gave his name and address as wishing an inquiry.

No one else would do so for some time. Then two more gentlemen handed in their cards, followed by another.

A visit to the works was suggested.

A shareholder then said the works had now their full complement of hands, and the strike was at an end. The chairman's news was a month old.

The "secretary" of the meeting said the correction was inaccurate. A shareholder then alluded to the great courtesy of the directors in according permission to shareholders to visit the works and see what was going on.

Mr. Hamilton said he would draw up a requisition to the directors calling a special meeting. Those who approved could sign it. This was then done. Mr. Hamilton will be glad to receive further signatures at his office, 110, Cannon-street, E.C.

MR. BAIRD AND THE PELICAN CLUB.

Sir Charles Russell again this morning mentioned the case of Mr. Baird and the Pelican Club before Mr. Justice Stirling in the Chancery Division. He said that the defendants had filed nine affidavits which his client desired to answer on some minor points. The question would be whether the committee was regularly constituted, and for the purpose of seeing resolutions, he desired to see the minute book of the committee of the club. The defendants did not wish them to see the minute book on the ground that it contained entries relating to conduct or misconduct of other persons, but of course those parts could be sealed up. He also desired to cross-examine the witnesses who had made affidavits. Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., for the club did not oppose the plaintiff seeing the minute book on these terms, but he desired to cross-examine Mr. Abington Baird who had not made an affidavit. Mr. Charles Russell oppose l an order at present for the cross-examination of Mr Baird, arguing that as the merits of the case were not to be gone into at present, and Mr. Baird had made no affidavit the court would not order him to be tendered for cross examination. Mr. Justice Stirling said he had a discretion in the matter, and he should not order the cross-examination of Mr. Baird, who had not made an affidavit. When the case came on to be heard the fact would be a fair sub ect for comment.

Sir Charles Russell: Certainly, if the merits were gone into, and Mr. Baird might have to be called after all.

It was then arranged that the case should stand over for a week, and that in the meantime the cross-examination should take place before a special examiner agreed upon betwee the parties.

SHOCKING FATALITY IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

A shocking accident occurred in the Cheshire hunting field yesterday. Major Morris, brother-in-law of Colonel Gordon Houghton, was taking a fence, when he was thrown from his horse and killed. The body lies in a cottage at Little Budworth awaiting the inquest.

WATERLOO COURSING MEETING.

THE WATERLOO CUP, for 64 subscribers, at £25 each; winner £500, second £200, two dogs £50 each, four dogs £25 each, eight dogs £20 each, sixteen dogs £10 each, the Waterloo Purse and Waterloo Plate, £360; total, £1,600.

FIFTH ROUND.

Downpour beat Donald O'Kane. Fullerton beat Green Fern.

THE RESULT.

E—Col. J. T. North b d d FULLERTON, by Greentick—Bit of Fashion beat

E—Mr. J. Trevor as Mr. N. Dunn's b DOWNPOUR, by Britain Still—Haytime beat

AND WON THE CUP.

The WATERLOO PLATE of £145, tak n from the Cup stakes, for the 16 dogs beaten in the first ties of the Cup; winner £70, second £30, two dogs £10 each, four dogs £6 each; total, £145.

SECOND ROUND.

Sweet Home beat Woodhall. Jim-o'-the-Hill beat Milliam the Silent. Cremona beat Scalesby. Coco Water beat Heptown.

THE RESULT.—JIM O'THE HILL WON.

The WATERLOO PURSE of £215, taken from the Cup stakes, for the 32 dogs beaten in the first round of the Cup; winner £78, second £30, two dogs £15 each, four dogs £10 each, eight dogs £6 each; total, £215.

THIRD ROUND.

Down Express beat Grouse Moor. Troughend beat Townend. Knockninny Boy beat Scylla. Plymouth Rock beat Sutton Croft.

THE RESULT.—KNOCKNINNY BOY WON.

"Nikita" is touring in Russia, and on Sunday next will sing in Moscow before the Emperor and Empress, at a concert directed by Rubinstein.

Mr. Ida Walker, wife of a professional English bicyclist, committed suicide on board the steamer *British Princess*, on the 11th inst., by taking laudanum.

The Rev. Frederick Owen (who is about ninety years of age), the rector of Aghold, has been appointed by the Bishop of Ossory to the Deanery of Leighlin.

Lord Salisbury has already much benefited by his stay at Bournemouth, and, although he still shows traces of his recent severe illness, he is decidedly stronger.

The picture by Troyon, "Vallée de la Touque," now being exhibited at a private gallery in London, is likely to be purchased by the authorities of the National Gallery.

Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., has been staying for some time past at the house of Mr. A. Hichens, on the Hog's Back, near Guildford, where he is in excellent health and full of work.

At Whitley, near North Shields, yesterday, Mrs. Carr, a widow lady, and her daughter drowned themselves by walking into the sea. Their bodies were afterwards found on the sands.

At the general meeting of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours yesterday, Mrs. Helen Allingham and Mr. Samuel J. Hodson were elected Members and Mr. C. Napier Henry Associate.

Mr. Gladstone has announced his intention to be present at the concert to be given at Frinces' Hall, Piccadilly, on the 27th instant, in aid of the Armenian Patriotic Cause, advocated by the *Haiasdan*.

A memorial to the Government in favour of facilities being given for the discussion of the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill has been signed by upwards of one hundred members, representing all parties in the House.

Mr. Philip Calderon's picture of the Special Commission will not be on view at this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy. He has laid the picture aside, partly finished, in order to undertake more pressing work.

At the meeting of the London School Board yesterday authorization was given to a committee to enter actions against two builders to recover damages for breach of contract in the construction of school-buildings.

Three coal black diplomatists have arrived in Paris, a day late for the Carnival. They are the Envoys Extraordinary of General Hippolyte, President of Hayti, to the French Republic and the Courts of Madrid and Berlin.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS ALL QUIET AND DULL.—MOVEMENTS SLIGHT.—NO FEATURE.

The reduction in the official minimum has not appreciably affected rates for money in the open market. Short loans are easier at 4½ to 4¾ per cent., and the discount rate for three months' bank paper is quoted 4½ to 4¾ per cent., with but very few bills offering. There can be no great decline in rates in the open market until by some means or other floating balances are released. But this does not appear likely until the Government begins to pay out money at the end of the quarter. The Bank of England, it is understood, will continue to charge 6 per cent. for loans, and from this it is inferred that the Bank intends to continue to do all in its power to attract further amounts in gold from abroad.

The decline in the Bank rate has done little so far to stimulate speculative transactions on the Stock Exchange, and markets all present a quiet and uninteresting appearance. This may be in part due to the fact that the Bank will continue to charge 6 per cent. for its advances on stocks. The settlement comes on for adjustment next week, and although rates will be distinctly easier than at the last settlement the position of the short loan market is not such as to warrant a belief in extremely low carrying-over charges. Operators therefore continue to act with caut on, not committing themselves heavily either to a rise or fall. Consols are unaltered, but in the English railway market there is a general slight decline, most pronounced in the securities of the heavy lines. Foreign Government securities are steady without movement of importance. The American list is dull and weak in response to lower New York quotations. Louisville and Nashville being the chief feature of speculative activity, Grand Trunk stocks are higher, and Mexican Railway issues are steady.

On the principle, no doubt, that the end justifies the means, the shareholders of Be ls Asbe tos Company have, by a large majority, approved of the firm's system of giving gratuities to the employés of their customers, with a view to future orders. The small minority who deprecated the system were speedily silenced, their arguments being answered in the noisy and incoherent way peculiar to City meetings. We have it direct from the chairman that the adoption of the report is to be taken by the directors to be a mandate to them to continue the conduct of the affairs of the company on the line already pursued. It is certainly well to be frank about the matter. Business houses who are approached by the firm's agents will know their methods exactly.

The United States Debenture Corporation (Limited) invite applications to Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, E.C., or Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Charing-cross, S.W., for an issue of £1,000,000 Four and a Half per Cent. Irredeemable Debenture stock, being part of a total issue limited to the amount of the subscribed share capital for the time being. The issue price is £105 per £100 stock. The whole of the debenture stock will, it is stated, form a first charge on the property of the corporation, including its uncalled capital. The subscription list will open on Monday, the 25th of February, and close on or before Saturday, the 1st of March, 1895.

The gross receipts of the twenty-three principal railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending February 16 amounted to £1,208,888, an increase of £76,426, or 6.7 per cent.

The report of the International Bank of London (Limited) states that the gross profits amounted to £40,577, and the net profit, including £4,128 brought forward, to £39,435. The directors propose a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, adding £15,000 to the reserve fund, increasing the same to £100,000, and carrying forward £3,435.

The report of the Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited), presented at the meeting held on February 3, stated that the oiler of the remaining 50,000 shares in the bank's authorized capital to the present proprietary, at a premium of £5 per share, had been accepted to the extent of 30,000 shares, the whole £5,000,000 is now fully subscribed. The net profit for the half-year was £114,110, to which there be added £36,152 brought forward, and the premium on 50,000 shares at £5—£250,000. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared, the reserve fund (making it £960,000) was credited with £285,000, and £40,763 was carried forward.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Receded:* Great Western and North Eastern ¼, Caledonian, Brighton Deferred, North Western, Midland, North British Deferred and South Eastern Deferred ¼ each, Great Eastern and Sheffield Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* French Three per Cents. and Russian 1873 ¼, Greek 1881 ¼, and Egyptian Unified 1-16. *Declined:* Italian and Peruvian 1870 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen:* Pennsylvania shares ¼. *Fallen:* Louisville and Nashville ¼, Illinois Central ½, Erie shares, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Union Pacific shares ¼ each, Lake Shore, Ontario, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Grand Trunk Second Preference and Guaranteed ⅛, the Ordinary 1-16, and Mexican Second Preference ¼. *Lower:* Canadian Pacific ¼, Mexican Ordinary ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Lower:* De Beers ⅜, Primitiva Nitrate ¼, and Rio Tinto ⅛. *Improved:* Mysore Gold ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
Consols (Money)	97⅛	⅛	
Do account	97⅛	1/16	
Do 1903	99½	103	
2½ per Cent	2½	¼	
Local Loan Stock	102½	¼	
India 3½ per Cent	107	⅛	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs	73½	1/16	
Egyptian Bonds	101¼	¼	
Met. Bd. W. Stock	128½	¼	
Do. 3 p. c. Strip	102	⅛	
Birmingham Corp. St.	103	11	
Liverpool	112¾	¼	
FOREIGN STOCKS.			
Argent. A. 6 p. c.	4		
Do. 3½ p. c. Strip	62	4	
Do Treasury	91	6	
Austrian Gold	101	⅛	
Do. Silver	71	6	
Bras. Scripts, act	75½	6	
Do. part paid	13½	10	dis
B. Ayres p. c. 1886	2		
Do. Cedulas 1	55	⅛	
Chilian 5½ c. 1886	101	2	
Costa Rica A	29	½	
Do. B	87	⅜	
Egypt. State Dom	105	⅛	
Do. Unified	91	3/16	7/16
Do. Preferred	103½	4½	
Do. Da. Daira sh	83½	4½	
French 4 p. c. Rnte	89¼	7/16	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnte	104	½	xd
Greek 5 p. c. 1881	30	½	
Hayti Gold Rentes	87½	⅜	
Italian	93⅛	⅝	
Mexican 6 per c. 1888	93	⅜	
Peruvian 5 p. c.	37	3/16	7/16
Do. 6 p. c.	23½	⅜	
Portuguese	25	⅛	
Russian 5 p. c. 1871	93¼	⅜	
Spanish 4 p. c.	72¾	¼	
Turkish 1858	102	4	
Series A	49¾	1/16	
Series B	49¾	1/16	
Series D	13	⅛	
Do. Da. Tobacco	81½	4½	
French 4 p. c. Rnte	89¼	7/16	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnte	104	½	xd
Greek 5 p. c. 1881	30	½	
Hayti Gold Rentes	87½	⅜	
Italian	93⅛	⅝	
Mexican 6 per c. 1888	93	⅜	
Peruvian 5 p. c.	37	3/16	7/16
Do. 6 p. c.	23½	⅜	
Portuguese	25	⅛	
Russian 5 p. c. 1871	93¼	⅜	
Spanish 4 p. c.	72¾	¼	
Turkish 1858	102	4	
Series A	49¾	1/16	
Series B	49¾	1/16	
Series D	13	⅛	
Do. Da. Tobacco	81½	4½	
5 p.c. Defence	102¾	⅛	
5 p.c. Priority	94	⅜	
Unified Unified	73	⅛	
Virginia Funded	44¾	5/16	
U.S. 4½ c.	105	7	xd
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
Caledonian	89⅜	⅜	
Great Eastern	83½	⅜	
Great Northern	129	0	
Ditto A	127	3	xd
Great Western	165½	7	
Hulland Barnsley	34¾	⅜	
Lancand Yorkc	152	3	xd
Brighton Ordinary	83¾	⅛	
Deferred	112¾	⅜	
Chatham (Ordinary)	23½	⅜	
Cha. Preferenza	103½	5/16	
North Western	180½	⅜	
South Western	84⅝	5/16	xd
Manchester & Liv.	88	93	
Do. A	48⅜	⅜	
Met. Central Railway	73¼	⅜	
Do. District	35⅝	⅜	
Midland	128½	6	
North British Pref	77¼	⅜	
Do. Deferred	34⅜	⅜	
North Eastern	165⅞	6/16	xd
North Stafford	111	13	xd
South Eastern	121	30	
Do. Deferred	113⅜	⅜	
Taff Vale 4111	74	61	xd
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			
Canada Pacific	73½	⅜	
Can. Pacific 5 per c.	31½	⅜	
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	72¾	⅜	
Chic. Northwestern	108¾	⅜	
Do. Preferenza	140	⅜	
Illinois Shares	117	18	xd
Lake Shore	127½	⅜	
Louisville Nash	83½	¼	xd
Louisand Nash	83½	¼	xd
Mex. Cen. New Sh.	72¾	⅜	
Mex. Sun. & Texas	9¼	⅜	
N.Y. Cen. Sunsh	103¾	⅜	
New York Ontario	13¾	⅜	
Erie Shares	28¼	⅜	
Do. Sec. Mtge	103⅜	⅜	
Do. Preferenza	53⅜	⅜	
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34	⅜	
Norfolk & Western	7½	6⅝	
Pennsylvania Sh.	54⅜	⅜	
Philadelphia & Read.	20⅜	⅜	
1st Preference	69	70	
Union Pacific	6⅞	⅜	
Wabash Pref.	20⅜	⅜	
Do. Gen. Mort.	61¾	⅜	
Grand Trunk Ord	13½	11	
Do. First Pref.	73½	⅜	
Do. Second Pref.	31¾	30¼	
Do. Third Pref.	27⅜	⅜	
Do. Guaranteed	79¼	⅜	
Mexican Ordinary	18⅜	⅜	
Do. First Pref.	31⅞	⅜	
Do. do. 2nd Pref.	13¼	4⅜	
Lombardo-Venet	12¼	⅛	
Nitrate Railway	17¾	⅜	
BANKS.			
Alliance Bank	113	13	
City Bank	22	5	
Consolidated Bank	8¾	⅜	
Imperial Ottoman	11	3/16	7/16
London and Brazil	99	1	xd
Union of London	40¼	1/16	
London and West	70¾	1/16	
London Joint Stock	38⅝	9/16	
Nat. Prov. of Engl.	37	8	
Stand. Bnk. S. A. rica	65	7	
MINES.			
Indian Consolidated	1/6	2/6	
Mysore Gold	5⅛	6⅛	
Oregums	1¼	⅜	
Cape Copper	3 7/16	9/16	
Namaqua	1⅞	2⅛	
Rhemania Barytes	6¾	⅝	
Rio Tinto	18¾	⅛	
Montana Claims	1 3/16	5/16	
Ditto Warrants	17⅜	18⅜	
S. Africa Explor.	21	⅜	
TELEGRAPH STOCKS.			
Anglo-American	49¼	50¾	xd
Brazilian Submarine	84½	⅜	xd
Direct Unit. States	13	⅜	
Eastern & Agency	11¼	1/16	
Ditto Reversion	13¾	1/16	
National Telephone	6⅜	⅜	
Globe Telegraph	6⅜	⅜	
TRAMWAYS, ETC.			
London Gen. Om.	133	233	
London Road Car	11¾	13¾	xd
London Tramway	11¾	13¾	xd
North Metropolitan	148	150	xd
WATERWORKS.			
Chelsea Waterworks	220	0	
East London	211	13	
Grand Junction	182	7	
Kent	277	6	xd
Lambeth	232	6	
New River, New	150	3	xd
Shareh's Certs.	141	70	
W. Middlesex	241	9	
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.			
Gaslight & Coke A	21½	6	xd
Imp. Continental	21⅝	18	
South Metro. A	23⅜	8	
Do. B	23⅜	8	
Do. C	21½	4½	
London Electric	2¾	3⅝	
Metropolitan	4⅛	9	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Allsopp	7⅛	⅝	
Imp. Continental	23⅜	18	
South Metro. A	23⅜	8	
Do. B	23⅜	8	
Do. C	21½	4½	
London Electric	2¾	3⅝	
Metropolitan	4⅛	9	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Allsopp	7⅛	⅝	
Imp. Continental	23⅜	18	
South Metro. A	23⅜	8	
Do. B	23⅜	8	
Do. C	21½	4½	
London Electric	2¾	3⅝	
Metropolitan	4⅛	9	
Allsopp	7⅛	⅝	
Imp. Continental	23⅜	18	
South Metro. A	23⅜	8	
Do. B	23⅜	8	
Do. C	21½	4½	
London Electric	2¾	3⅝	
Metropolitan	4⅛	9	

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	13½	14	
San Jorge	3½	0	xd
Tarapaca Water	10¼	⅜	
Cit. and Suburban	8¾	⅜	
Imperial Gold	8⅛	⅜	
Jamaica	0	0	
Salisbury	8	⅜	
Ruby	⅜	¾	xd
Lisbon Berlyn	4⅜	0	
Oceana Land	11¼	⅜	
Transvaal Estates	4¾	⅜	
Transvaal Land	1	1⅛	
G. F. & S. Africa	4⅞	⅜	
Exploring Co.	11	17	
Rhodesia Exploration	2⅛	⅜	xd
Southern Land	1	⅛	
Eastman's Ordinary	15¼	⅜	
Simmer's Copper Sh.	0¾	⅛	

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

FRIDAY MORNING.

"What a fund of shrewd opinion and quiet humour we have lost in Mr. Biggar!" exclaims one of our staff, who was accustomed to meet him in lobby and club. "One day I was curious to learn the early experiences of the Father of Obstruction, who, as all the world knows, had a zealous and capable 'junior' in Mr. Parnell; and I suggested that these historic obstructionists must have entailed upon themselves labour of the most arduous kind in getting up the material upon which they founded their speeches. 'Not at all,' answered Mr. Biggar; 'we simply listened to the speeches of other members, for out of these we found it easy enough to pick points on which we could dwell, without any call on our part for special knowledge of the subject of debate.'"

⁂

"On another occasion I expressed a hope and belief that some day I should cross to Dublin to discover him in the wig and robes of Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. The idea was evidently very pleasing to Mr. Biggar, for one of his famous blushes flushed his face, though he modestly deprecated the likelihood of such an honour being conferred upon him. Then, as I unfolded his qualifications for the post, he observed, with th twisting of the mouth and the twinkle of the eye which perhaps constituted the old man's most marked characteristic, 'At any rate, I should be very lenient to the minority.'"

⁂

"Perhaps my most amusing reminiscence of the deceased carries me back to a very late sitting of the House during the Coercion Bill debates. The remanets on the paper were being rattled off, when a new Parnellite member got up to second a motion made by a member ordinarily hostile to the party—Mr. T. W. Russell. Suddenly, in a momentary lull in a storm of talk, Mr. Biggar was heard crying, 'For God's sake, don't second that!' and a House now roaring with laughter next saw the zealous Whip clutching over several benches at the coat-tails of his erring colleague. Mr. Biggar, caught in the act, enjoyed the fun as much as any on-looker. Probably the most extraordinary group that I ever witnessed in the Lower Lobby of the House was a group of which Mr. Biggar was a prominent figure: for there the aristocratic looking 'Whips' of the Government and the Liberal Unionists were to be seen amicably settling terms with the 'Whips' of the regular Opposition and much-maligned and contemptously-treated Parnellite party. That group ought to be painted as a historic picture—it would form the best and most lasting memorial of the singular achievements of a man almost unique in parliamentary history. Mr. Biggar's heart was as good as his head was shrewd; and his death must inevitably be the occasion of lasting grief to many of his friends and acquaintances."

⁂

Herr Singer, who has scored a victory at Berlin over Eugen Richter, the leader of the Freisinnige, is one of the main pillars of Socialism in Germany. Unlike the majority of members of the Reichstag who share his political persuasions, he is a very quiet speaker, whose "schoolmasterly" delivery has often been ridiculed. In his speeches he is apt to lapse occasionally into dulness, but has a habit of turning round with a sharp and cutting remark just at the moment when everybody begins to yawn. Those who know, consider that Singer is far and away the most dangerous, because he is the most cool-headed of the Socialist leaders.

⁂

Herr August Bebel—who knows not Bebel, the author of "Woman in the Past, Present, and Future"?—who was returned at Hamburge, has for many years past been the *bête noire* of the steady-going Freisinnige and Conservatives in the Reichstag. When he rises to speak he is calm enough, but as soon as he touches on the personal experiences of his long career as a fighting Socialist he grows passionate, and calls the wrath of heaven down upon those who made "that most damnatory of laws," the anti-Socialist law. Quite recently, Herr Bebel has been before the public as one of the defendants in the famous Socialist trial at Elberfeld.

⁂

Herr Bebel is a man of about fifty, of medium height, with a short dark beard and auburn hair, and a delicate, rather prepossessing appearance. When he is not engaged in fighting for the cause of the Socialists he follows his occupation of wood-turner. This, however, is not very often the case, as he is occasionally obliged to retire from public life to one of his Majesty's prisons for hurling inflammatory speeches at the Government of the country.

⁂

So the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union have accepted Mr. Houston's resignation? In so doing, however, they "take this opportunity" (a not altogether happy one, just after the publication of the Report) "of placing on record their recognition of the signal services" which the late Secretary "has rendered." The crowning achievement of those services, the public will remember, was inducing the League to raise and advance cash for bribing Pigott and buying his forgeries. However, it would be unkind to grudge Mr. Houston his vote of thanks. The smart young son of the prison-warder was to be Premier as the result of the *coup*. He is not Premier, but gets the thanks of the I.L.P.U. as consolation prize.

⁂

It is two months to-day since the Bishop of Durham died; yet there is no announcement of the Queen and Prime inister having agreed on a suit. able successor. It is said that the fact of Bishop Lightfoot having given away nearly the whole of the large income is one cause of the difficulty in filling the see. Whatever may be the cause, the delay is discreditable. When a judge dies his place is at once filled up, and so it should be with a bishop. Mr. Jeune, Q.C., in an interesting opinion, has got over one difficulty, namely, the ordination of candidates for Orders, by advising the Archbishop of York and the Dean and Chapter of Durham each to issue a commission to the Bishop of Newcastle to ordain them. This has been done, and the ordination has been held, but there are many agencies at a complete standstill in the diocese.

⁂

Any of those who are fortunate enough to be in possession of valuable pictures, whether ancient or modern, would be conferring an inestimable enefit on the East-end by lending them to the Rev. S. A. Barnett, the Warden of Toynbee Hall, for his Easter Exhibition at St. Jude's. Mr. Barnett naturally finds increasing difficulty every year in covering his walls with good pictures, as he uses up more and more of the ready lenders. He believes, however, that the stock is far from being exhausted. The pictures are treated with the greatest care, and the Exhibition is annually visited by close on 50,000 people. There must be many of our readers who are sufficiently imbued with the true love of art to desire to share it with others.

⁂

The death of Mr. John Lovell is a serious blow to Liverpool Liberalism. To him more than to any other individual was due the process of superseding the "old gang" of party leaders, whose function seemed to be to choke rather than to stimulate Liberalism, and to conduct elected party management. His energy was indomitable. Editing his paper occupied only half his powers. He had a large reserve of force to throw into political work, and he did this in characteristic fashion by plunging into all sorts of details, identifying himself more particularly with the Abercrombie division. He became unquestionably the chief man of the party.

⁂

Personally Mr. Lovell was one of the most genial and charming of men. His store of anecdote—collected in the course of a career more varied, and in its earlier days more arduous, than falls to the lot of most men—was enormous. His good humour was as vast as his physical bulk. He was also an immensely popular lecturer. Overwork—the outcome of the multifarious duties he imposed upon himself—was the proximate cause of death; for a few weeks ago he suddenly broke down, and going to a political meeting before he was properly recovered, he took the cold which developed and carried him off. It is an interesting circumstance that Mr. Lovell, though in matters mundane essentially practical and businesslike, in his religious aspect had adopted the views of the Catholic Apostolic, or Irvingite Church. He was a constant attendant at the church of that community in Canning-street, Liverpool.

DEATH OF THE EDITOR OF THE "LIVERPOOL MERCURY."

SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Lovell, editor of the *Liverpool Mercury*, who died yesterday from an attack of Russian influenza. Mr. Lovell was manager of the Press Association before going to Liverpool, and was previously editor with Messrs. Cassell and Co.

Mr. Russell, the well-known editor of the *Liverpool Post*, writes thus concerning his deceased rival and friend:—"Mr. John Lovell was an expert and powerful member of the profession of the Press, with a singular gift of lucid expression and popular illustration; and his endowments, freely dedicated to the public interest, secured for him in our community high estimation and much affectionate regard. . . . What we dwell on is that his policy as an editor had a purer and loftier fountain than any mere instinct of journalistic efficiency and success. With a mood which was somewhat melancholy, and the playfulness of which occasionally gambolled into cynicism, he combined a rectitude of perception and a philanthropy of impulse which in the long run will be found to have identified his professional labours with the assured and permanent conquests of truth and justice."

Mr. Lovell's life was full of romance (says the *Sheffield Independent*). His father was a working shoemaker at Guildford, and John, who was the eldest of seven children, never had more than six months' schooling, and went to work at the age of ten. He tried his hand at the grocery, baking, and drapery businesses but felt easy in none of them. At fifteen he chanced to dip over fragments of "David Copperfield" among some waste paper, some from reading how David learned shorthand, he determined to master the art himself. He had to pay for his candles, with the aid of which he did his reading and writing after business hours. By means of giving lessons on the flute to boys in the little town at a penny, he succeeded in pursuing his studies. By-and-bye he became sufficiently identified himself to the press, and just as he was giving up hope, received the offer of an appointment as district reporter on the *Surrey Standard* at the magnificent salary of 50s per week. Then he went to the *West Surrey Times* at a salary of 25s. Here he was required to do all the reporting, write the leading articles, read the proofs, keep the books, collect the accounts and canvass for advertisements. Thence he went to the *Sheffield Times*, and afterwards became owned reporter on the *Birmingham Daily Post*, from which position he rapidly rose to be chief reporter and assistant editor. During this time he educated himself up to a point which would have entitled him to a university degree.

One who knew the deceased editor writes:—The Liberal party have lost one of their best workers in the retirement on the death of Mr. John Lovell. He was a self-made man. He had been connected all his life with the press, beginning his career on a small paper in Surrey. He gradually improved his position, taught himself, read books of history and advertures, and ere long found himself at Cassell's, where he worked with the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, and then at the *Birmingham Post*, where he did a great deal of work. He always regarded the Press Association as his child. He worked with indefatigable zeal till he saw the new venture fairly on its legs, and then he left London to become the editor of the *Liverpool Mercury*. He has immensely improved the literary character of that paper, and always regretted how little the inhabitants of Liverpool cared for anything new. He took great delight at one time in dealing with commercial and financial pursuits, and used to say, "I do not believe a dozen Liverpool merchants have read them. One in London asked to be introduced to me the other day, thanked me for them, and said I had put him in the way of making £4,000." Mr. Lovell tried hard to improve the management of the municipal finances; but his great work was the organisation of the Liberal party in the various wards of Liverpool. For this he toiled with unflagging zeal and great success. He was an admirable man of business, extremely well read, and had one of the finest libraries in Liverpool, many old and valuable books being on his shelves as well as all the newest works of the day. He was a splendid *raconteur*, one of those delightful and struggling journalists, and had a wonderful fund of humour. He was the most considerate of employers, and had a very even temper. At the same time he was a man with whom no one could take a liberty. He was no mean lecturer and he very often placed his services at the disposal of those having on hand some charitable undertaking. He was a deeply religious man, and was a member of the Catholic Apostolic Church. His political foresight was remarkable. He viewed the politics of the day by simple reference to the immediate issues of the hour. His admiration for Mr. Gladstone was intense. Mr. Lovell was one of Nature's gentlemen. He took an immense pride in the profession of a journalist, and did everything in his power to promote the comfort of all engaged in his office. At public dinners he was a delightful after-dinner speaker, never violent but always pointed, and having the happy knack of saying the right thing at the right time. A Conservative member, who not infrequently travelled with him in his many journeys to London, said:—"I used to be prejudiced against him, I have found him a charming companion, and one of the best informed of politicians. Would that the Tory party had more like him!" To see Mr. Lovell, however, at his best was in his own house. He was passionately fond of his home, his family, and his books. There he was the life and soul of the party, there he extended to every visitor a cordial welcome, and many strangers who have been introduced casually to him at his pleasant house overlooking the Cheshire hills, on the crest of the Wirral, have gone away perfectly charmed with his courtesy. The whole news-paper press of the country may well mourn the loss of one who was an honour to his profession. His library certainly contradicts the assertion of Mr. Macdonnell's biographer that no pressman believed in God, for it contains nearly every edition of the Bible, and a capital collection of the Fathers.

FUNERAL OF LORD LAMINGTON.—ANGLICAN REQUIEM

At one o'clock yesterday the body of Lord Lamington, which was removed from London to Lamington House, Lanarkshire, yesterday, was taken to the Episcopal chapel in the beautiful grounds; his successor in the title, other male relatives, and a large body of tenantry and poor being present. At the service the Rev. J. Glendinning officiated.

At seven o'clock there was a Requiem service at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, where the deceased had been a worshipper for many years. The celebrant was the Rev. H. M. Villiers, the vicar. The Introit was one of the opening sentences of the Burial Office. The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel were those of the First Prayer-book of Edward VI. The Tract was "Days and moments quickly flying." Prayers were said for the deceased peer by name and the choir sang "Grant him eternal rest, O Lord." The other hymns sung were "Brother, now thy toils are o'er" and "Lead, kindly light." Among the congregation were Lady Lamington and the Hon. Violet Baillie Cochrane, the Duchess of Rutland, Lord Cecil Manners, the Countess of Scarbrough, the Countess of Stradbroke, Colonel Gordon, Captain and Mrs. C. Drummond, Captain and Mrs. Jay Drummond, Mr. A. Wynn, Dr. Collins, and many members of the family and many personal friends.

DR. NANSEN'S PROPOSED POLAR EXPEDITION.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* has seen a letter from Dr. Nansen in which he gives some information concerning his proposed North Polar expedition. He is not at all sure that he will be able to raise the funds, and means to apply to the Norwegian Parliament. He is very confident that the route by Behring Strait and the new Siberian Island is the right one, in spite of the fact that Captain Long's expedition came to grief on the same route a few years ago. Should Dr. Nansen be unable to carry out his Arctic scheme, the likelihood is that he may be induced to take the command of the joint Swedish and Australian Antarctic expedition in which Baron Nordenskold is interested himself. The £5,000 which the Geographical Society of Australasia is contributing will be doubled from Nordenskjold's old patron, Mr. Oscar Dickson.

THE LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Henschell had a large audience at the last Symphony concert, and the programme was worthy of all the support it received. It opened with a careful performance of Beethoven's academic festival overture, so redolent of German student life. Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony followed, and was played with precision and appreciative excellence. The three concluding items were Siegfried Idyll, the Good Friday music from "Parsifal" and the "Kaisermarsch," the latter of which can never have its intended effect in St. James's Hall. We cannot compliment Mr. Henschel on his interpretation of the beautiful Good Friday music from the most pathetic of musical Passion plays. The rendering was technically correct, but tame and colourless to a degree. The Siegfried Idyll was much more successfully performed.

Mr. Albeniz, the Spanish pianist, is back in London, after a prosperous provincial tour.

Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Craven, and Mr. Priestley, are now on their way back to England from Cairo.

The "Ladies' Kettledrum" held in honour of Mr. Toole realized £26 7s. 6d. for the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

Sir John Millais's chief pictures for the season are to be two landscape subjects, on which he has already made good progress.

Mr. Marks, R.A., contemplates a second pourtfolio show in Bond-street, and is now making his notes and filling his sketch-book at the Zoo.

The Dean of Bangor, who is at Colonel M'Corquodale's house at Newton-le-Willows, is better, though still confined to his bed.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principle of the cocoa-nib, which he has simplified its use. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a nineteen pocket holding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

ALL ABOUT THE LEVEE.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levee at St. James's Palace this afternoon, at two o'clock.

Men who have been "presented" at a Levée can attend the Drawing Rooms, whereas no ladies can attend the Levées. It must be added, however, that the Queen discourages the attendance of men at the Drawing Rooms as much as possible, and requests that none will come unless they accompany ladies. One of the privileges of men who have been presented at a Levee is the right of wearing a court dress at general ceremonials or at fancy balls. Another is a limited right of being entertained at the English Embassies in foreign capitals, and of procuring through the English representatives the privilege of attending foreign Courts.

A candidate for presentation must first get some one to present him. A military or naval officer would naturally be presented by one of his superior officers. The Minister would as naturally select one of the judges. Civil servants prefer to be presented if possible by the heads of their departments. Ambassadors and Ministers present their staff and their travelling countrymen. Peers do the same office for their sons and brothers. M.P.'s endeavour to secure the support of one of their leaders. The next thing is to obtain permission to attend the Levee, which has been duly announced by proclamations posted on the gates of St. James's Palace, and the Buckingham and Marlborough Gates of St. James's Park. Permission is obtained at the Lord Chamberlain's office, which is in the stable yard of the Palace facing Stafford House. It must be added that this application is not by any means a matter of form—that permission is not necessarily granted. Inquiry is made both with regard to the candidate and his sponsor. Men are, however, treated far more leniently than women. As a rule, it is difficult for parvenus to obtain presentation unless their wealth is so enormous that they can induce some impecunious peer to cicerone them. Americans, of course, of all grades easily obtain presentation, because it is equally impossible for the United States Minister and the Chamberlain's Office to discriminate between them without causing an altogether disproportionate amount of offence.

Those who attend Levées must wear either uniform or Court dress. The latter is of two kinds. There is the old Court dress which comprises shoes with buckles, satin and velvet breeches, and coat and waistcoat with diamond, paste, or cut steel buttons, a richly embroidered waistcoat, lace ruffles and jabot, a sword, and a cocked hat. Strictly speaking a bag-wig ought to complete this costume, but it is generally dispensed with now. Black, dark brown, or dark blue are the recognized colours. There is another form known as Levée dress consisting of a single-breasted dark blue coat with gilt buttons, gold embroidered straight collar, and gold-embroidered cuffs and pocket-flaps. A white waistcoat, white tie, cocked hat, and sword complete the costume. The sword, however, is not necessary. This dress is usually worn by civilian M.P.'s—among others by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Goschen. Lord Rosebery, Lord Randolph Churchill, and other well-known politicians also affect this dress. The Speaker appears in his official dress. Foreigners and diplomatists wear either the dress of their own Courts or of ours. Americans sometimes wear evening dress, which is the dress of the President's Court, or else adopt ours. On what are known as "collar days," the high diplomatic and distinguished persons wear the collars and badges of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, and other orders of knighthood. Foreigners can wear their own orders if they choose, but Englishmen cannot wear foreign orders at Court without special permission of the Sovereign.

The Prince of Wales wears the uniform of the First Life Guards, of which he is colonel. The other princes of the blood wear their respective uniforms. The great officers of State, the Ministry, and a goodly number of peers and officers are usually present at the first Levée of the season. A detachment of the Gentlemen-at-Arms will be in attendance in the Guard Room, and squadrons of the household cavalry will escort the Prince to the Palace and keep the road in the Mall and Pall-mall. The actual presentations are made by the master of the ceremonies, after which the presented ones join the general circle round the throne.

The Levee is held in the Throne Room, which looks south on the gardens. The throne is at the upper end of the chamber, and is large and stately and emblazoned with arms. The window draperies are of splendid tissu-de-verre. The room is heavily adorned with gilding. The hangings and furniture stuffs are of the finest damasks, brocades and velvets embroidered with gold. The carpet is embla oned with the Royal arms. The style is rich and handsome, but de idely antique.

Admission to the privileged ones of the Diplomatic Body, the Ministers, Privy Councillors and Peers, lies through the private entrée in Ambassadors'-court. The general entrance is in the Friary, at Holbein's-gate House at the bottom of St. James's-street. During the Levée, Ambassadors'-court, which is usually a thoroughfare, is closed to the public.

M. DE PACHMANN'S RECITAL.

M. de Pachmann, the exponent *par excellence* of Chopin, has returned to London, and, with his wife, played before a good audience at St. James's Hall yesterday afternoon. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the programme was the fact that the composer with whom M. de Pachmann is identified was only represented by two etudes, nocturne, and the posthumous fantaisie impromptu. Amateurs, however, were ample compensation for the varied programme so admirably played by the artist and his wife included such important works as Schubert's sonata, opus 78, rendered with high intelligence by Mdme. de Pachmann; Mendelssohn's fantaisie, opus 28, in the interpretation of which M. de Pachmann seemed less satisfied than his audience; Mendelssohn's "Variations Serieuses," given by Mdme de Pachmann; the andante and variations for two pianofortes, op. 46, by Schumann, and modern pianoforte music by Saint-Saëns, Lis t and Henselt. We look forward with pleasure to the Chopin recital on March 3.

TOYNBEE STUDENTS AT THE DRAPERS' HALL.

The Drapers' Company entertained last night the students attending the classes at Toynbee Hall. These now number 1,300, and last night 700 persons accepted the invitation of the master and wardens. The hosts received their guests with all the honours paid to distinguished persons, escorted them to the drawing and supper rooms, and asked them to enjoy a concert provided in the hall. In the course of the evening Mr. Barnett, in a short address, pointed out that their hosts knew the art of entertaining by making their guests pleased with themselves. The Toynbee students, reality their numbers, were doubtless pleased to find themselves members of no mean body, and conscious of their membership, they would live worthy of their traditions and nourish larger hopes. Mr. Barnett said his hope was that as fellow-students they would more and more consider one another and feel the bond of a common life; further, that as students they would share in the object of Toynbee Hall, and themselves, as friends, help to make poorer neighbours, more conscious of their duties to East London. The guests responded to his call for a vote of thanks, and Mr. John Johnson replied with such voice as was left him by the "flu," but with a heartiness which made itself felt by every one present.

LAWN TENNIS AT THE QUEEN'S CLUB.

The first tournament in 1890 is now progressing in the excellent covered courts at the Queen's Club, West Kensington. The event in course of decision is a Gentlemen's Single Invitation Handicap, the starts for which have been allotted by Mr. L. Jackson, who is also of the committee. The competition is rendered exceptionally interesting because the champion, Mr. Renshaw, and the covered court champion, E. W. Lewis, are both taking part in it. These players have never met in a covered court, but in their matches on grass Renshaw has been invariably and easily successful. The first round was completed yesterday. In the first match H. S. Scrivener receives 12·2, defeated W. C. Taylor receives 15·1 by two sets to love (6—1, 6—4). The games were most stubbornly contested, and the loser was unfortunate in not gaining a set. Next on the list came those old opponents E. W. Lewis, scratch, and H. S. Barlow, receives ¾ of 15. The receiver of odds was quite out of form, and Lewis won easily by two sets to love (6—2, 6—1). While this match was progressing the other court was occupied by W. Castle, receives 15·2; and A. Walker receives 15·2; when after a hard fought game the former won by two sets to one (6—1, 5—7, 6—3). When the last pair, W. Renshaw, scratch, and G. W. Hillyard, receives 15, took the court, the galleries were well lined with spectators, and great interest was evinced in the match. The champion won the first set (6-1), but the score must not be taken as a criterion of the play, for every game was close, five being at deuce and vantage. The second set was, curiously enough, the exact reverse of the first, for Hillyard won it at 6—1. In the third some brilliant play was shown, notwithstanding that the light was very bad, and Renshaw won at 6—2. The second round will be finished to-day and the final to-morrow (Saturday) at two o'clock. It may be mentioned that the new laws as to handicaps, and changing ends were enforced at this meeting, and met with general satisfaction.

Cardinal Newman this morning enters on his ninetieth year.

M. and Mdme. Pachmann are proceeding to New York from Havre.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has returned from his visit to the South of France.

Lord Brassey will go yachting in the *Sunbeam* in the Mediterranean on March 6.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 1l. per month (second-hand, 12s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free at CHAS. STILES and CO.'S, 50, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TIPPERARY NEW-TOWN.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—When I visited Tipperary on January 14th (and again on Feb 4th), I saw there a specimen of the improvement we may expect in the economic condition of Irishmen whenever they are allowed to manage their own affairs, and have surety of reaping the reward of their own labour. I saw a field next to the town crowded with men and horses and carts, and the restless industry of all engaged, would immediately suggest that here was some work of an unusual kind. There was so much heartiness and "go" (so to speak) in the work that it reminded me of what I had read about peasant proprietors labouring in Switzerland and elsewhere under a Home Government. It was not exactly for their own immediate gain that most of these men were working so hard; they were levelling ground and laying out streets and sites for houses for those who had been Mr. Smith-Barry's tenants. All, however, knew that they were giving a helping hand to overturn a wretched system of landlordism and alien interference, and that with Home Rule would come better times for all classes of their countrymen. What is the moral of all this extra industry of Irishmen in the field at Tipperary? Simply that Irishmen can and do work for themselves as hard as any nation on the earth; in the present instance it may be said that they are building a town for the Irish National League. The Irish, too, no doubt can be lazy and thriftless like other nations when surrounded by influences which can tend to no other developments of character.—Yours truly,

National Liberal Club, Whitehall-place, S.W., VINCENT SCULLY.
Feb. 12, 1890.

A zealous constable has presented himself at a wedding party in a country district in Donegal and seized some illicit whiskey with which the guests were being regaled on the happy occasion.

THE

PALL MALL BUDGET

Of THURSDAY, February 20,

CONTAINS

"How I found Emin,"

BY

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The LIST OPENED on THURSDAY, the 20th February, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and will CLOSE on or before FRIDAY, the 21st February, at 4 o'clock P.M.

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T. Russel Kent, Esq., Director of the Cape Copper Company (Limited).
C. J. R. Troup, Esq., Director of General Exploration Company (Limited).
E. P. Philpots, Esq., M.D., Bourne Hall, Bournemouth.
*William Fraser, Esq. (Messrs. W. and J. Fraser, Broad-street-avenue, E.C., and Pahang).
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* Will join the Board after Allotment.

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SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—J. Atkinson, Esq.
OFFICES (*pro tem.*).—Broad-street-avenue, E.C.

This Company has been formed to acquire the valuable mining and agricultural rights over the district of Semiliang, being part of the Concession granted by the Sultan of Pahang to the Pahang Corporation (Limited), and recognized by the British Government.

The Pahang-Semiliang (Limited), acquires as to this district all the rights obtained by the original Concession, together with the buildings, capable of accommodating 150 miners. The district of Semiliang is situated between the Semiliang and Prong Rivers, and extends for three miles in an easterly direction from the Kenau, a large tributary of the Kuantan River. The whole may be said to comprise about 10,000 acres, and adjoins the Sungei Lembing district, where the Pahang Corporation are now developing their valuable mineral deposits. Semiliang includes many rich Tin lodes, of which the most masterly are Fraser's and Maskelyne's, in the opening up of which the engineers of the Pahang Corporation have already made considerable progress. Reports upon this property, recently made by Capt. Joseph Hosking and Mr. Swinney, have fully confirmed the information previously obtained by the Corporation from a miner of experience, who had been specially sent to inspect the Kuantan mineral deposits, and who wrote as follows:—

10th July, 1887.

"Proceeded to Bukit Semiliang, where we found at the foot of the hill a small residence for men and a smelting house, &c. The men were working the stamps with their feet, there being no water-wheel or any other power. Some of the men were breaking the harder stones with an ordinary carpenter's hammer. After crushing, the stuff was sifted in several small hand sieves of different sizes, previous to washing and smelting. I was particularly struck here by the very rude and expensive manner of treatment, the ore having to be handled at least 15 times before reaching the smelting furnace, but the stone they had was of an exceedingly good and rich quality, which explains the fact of its being profitably worked with such expensive treatment."

Captain Hosking, in his report, addressed to Dr. Philpots, dated June 14, 1889, referring to Semiliang Hill, says:—

"MASKELYNE LODE.—This we found to be a large masterly one. The lode not being cut through at the point viewed, it is impossible to give its full width. Stones were broken from the lode, or part of the lode, six feet wide. I pulverized these stones, and a good percentage of Tin was shown by the process of Vanning—about 15 per cent. This lode when opened up will give a great supply of payable Tin Stuff. At the junction of Sungei Semiliang [with the Kenau] we came across a very fine looking lode, with no name. This we named Philpot's Lode, and I have no doubt when opened up it will prove as valuable as any of the lodes on this property.

"FRASER'S LODE.—Which we found it to be from 10 to 12 feet, a splendid-looking lode . . . I had some stones broken and washed, showing good 'Vans.' . . .

"Stuff can be broken from these lodes to keep fully 60 heads of stamps going night and day."

Mr. Swinney, in his report on the Kuantan Mines, dated 16th June, 1889, says:—

"Time would not permit of our examining the many lodes opened and known to exist in the Kuantan Hills. The character of those which we did examine—viz., Maskelyne's, Fraser's, Campbell's, Pollock's, Teague's, and one which we named Philpot's, is quite sufficient evidence of the immense value of the stanniferous deposits of this locality.

"In every instance where samples were taken from these lodes and tested in the Vanning Shovel, a good 'Head' was shown, in some instances giving more than 20 per cent. of black Tin to the ton.

"Some lode stuff I saw which had been cast aside by the Chinese as too hard for stamping, contained at least 40 per cent. Altogether, as the result of actual inspection and observation, and information given, I do not think the reports heretofore circulated as to the Wealth of this property overrated. The lodes could not be situated better for cheap working and turning out any quantity of ore required."

Mr. William Fraser, one of the Directors, who has long resided in Pahang, has frequently visited these mines, and fully confirms the statements of the foregoing experts.

The Semiliang mines contain ores of a similar class to those discovered in the mines of the Pahang Corporation and the Pahang-Kabang, the lodes to be acquired by the present Company being a continuation further west of the southern portion of those retained by the Corporation.

Assays of representative samples of the Tin Stone from the Kabang mines have been recently made by Captain R. H. Williams, C.E., F.G.S., of Cuddra, St. Austell, Cornwall, which show a very high percentage of tin, ranging from thirty to sixty per cent. of oxide of tin.

Captain Williams in his report further states:—"This high-grade tin can be easily separated by stamping and washing without calcining, the quartz, chlorite and oxide of iron readily washing out after being stamped.

"To compare and set clearly before you the extremely rich ore I am reporting on, I may say that the average of the richest mines in Cornwall does not exceed 84 lb. of oxide of tin to a ton of lode stuff, and is generally mixed up with arsenic, copper, and sulphur, and although largely got rid of by calcining and washing, can only be dressed up to a grade of metal known as common, or good common, whereas the ore sent me from your mines of the class named, having no impurity, will, when smelted, be either fine or first fine tin metal."

Labour is cheap, and the working would chiefly be done by contract. All the accessories in the way of timber and water exist in the fullest measure on the property. Nor will much difficulty of transport be encountered, owing to the rights secured over the tramways of the Pahang Corporation. The Directors have strong reason to believe that the delays hitherto experienced by the other Companies will in the present case be avoided, owing to the developments that have been already made by the Pahang Corporation, and the favourable course and position of the lodes.

It is intended to send out machinery of the most modern and approved type, capable of treating 120 tons of ore per diem. The proximity of the tram road to the site of the stamping mill will enable its rapid delivery on arrival, and in the meantime the driving on the lodes will be continued.

Judging from the experience acquired by the Pahang Corporation, it may be fairly estimated that the cost of bringing tin to market would be about £40 per ton.

Taking the output of sixty head of stamps to be 120 tons of ore per day, and estimating the average value of the ore at 10 per cent. metallic tin, the daily result would be 12 tons, of which the present price in the London market is upwards of £90 per ton, justifying an estimate of the net profit, when the mines and machinery are in full working order (if the price is maintained), equal to £600 daily, while even half this amount would yield an annual profit approaching 50 per cent. on the capital of the Company.

Straits Tin has hitherto commanded a leading position in the metal market, and the increase of tin-plate manufacture, owing to the expansion of the trade in preserved fruits and provisions of all kinds, points to a steadily growing consumption of this metal.

The following contracts have been entered into:—An Agreement dated the 18th day of February, 1890, and made between the Pahang Corporation (Limited), of the one part, and Donald Cameron, of the other part; and an Agreement dated the 18th day of February, 1890, and made between Donald Cameron, of the one part, and J. D. Barry, as Trustee for this (then intended) Company, of the other part.

The Vendor is the promoter, and is the purchaser from the Pahang Corporation (Limited), and he has fixed the purchase money at £150,000, payable as to £50,000 in fully-paid shares, and as to £50,000 in cash, and the balance wholly or partly in cash or fully-paid shares at the option of the Directors.

This leaves the Company a sum of £50,000, which is considered ample for Working Capital.

The Vendor will pay all preliminary expenses of the formation and bringing out of the Company and the issue of the Capital up to the first allotment of shares, but reserves the right to enter into, and has entered into arrangements with third parties in reference thereto. There are also contracts relating to the carrying on of the business, including arrangements with employees and others which will be taken over by the Company. Applicants for Shares shall be deemed to have notice of all such arrangements and contracts, and to waive further specification thereof, whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise.

It is intended to apply to the London Stock Exchange for a settlement and quotation.

Application for Shares should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company.

If the number of Shares allotted be less than the number applied for, the amount overpaid on application will be credited against allotment money.

If no allotment be made the amount received on application will be returned in full.

Copies of the above-mentioned reports of Captain Hosking and Mr. Swinney, and of the two contracts above specified, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, can be inspected at the Office of the Company.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained of the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, or of the Bankers, Broker, and Solicitors.
19th February, 1890.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on MONDAY, the 24th February, and CLOSE on or before SATURDAY, the 1st March, 1890.

Applications for Debenture Stock to be made on the annexed form and lodged with one of the Bankers of the Company, viz.: Messrs. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, E.C.; or Messrs. COX and CO., 16, Charing-cross, S.W., accompanied by a deposit of £5 for every £100 Debenture Stock applied for.

UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Authorized Share Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Share Capital	£1,502,000
Share Capital Paid-up	£450,600

ISSUE of £1,000,000 FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. IRREDEEMABLE DEBENTURE STOCK, forming part of a total issue, limited to the amount of the Subscribed Share Capital for the time being.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE STOCK HOLDERS:
The Right Hon. the Lord Herschell.
The Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.

Issue price £105 per £100 Stock.

Payable	£5 per £100 Stock	on Application.	
"	5	"	on Allotment.
"	40	"	on 10th April, 1890.
"	55	"	on 10th July, 1890.

Payment may be made in full on allotment, or at any subsequent date, entitling the holder to interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

PROSPECTUS.

The Corporation are prepared to receive applications for £1,000,000 Debenture Stock, carrying interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, and forming part of a total issue limited to the amount of the subscribed share capital of the Corporation for the time being.

The whole of the Debenture Stock will form a first charge on the property of the Corporation, including its Uncalled Capital. The latter amounts to £1,051,400, and the Paid-up Capital, which is in course of investment, to £450,600, making, with the proceeds of the Debenture Stock, which will be similarly invested, a total of £2,502,000.

The Stock will be registered in the books of the Corporation, and Interest Warrants will be posted to the registered holders half-yearly, on the 1st February and 1st August.

The Corporation was formed to invest in Debentures and Preference Securities of industrial and other undertakings, a class of securities not affected by trade fluctuations in the same manner as Ordinary or Deferred Shares.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Offices of the Corporation, and of the Bankers and Solicitors, and the trust deed can be inspected at the Office of the latter.

Applications to be made upon the prescribed Form, and lodged with either of the Bankers of the Corporation, accompanied by a deposit of £5 per £100 Debenture Stock applied for. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.
21st February, 1890.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION:—
The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS SANDFORD, K.C.B., Chairman.
The Hon. Evelyn Ashley.
Cecil Chaplin, Esq., Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.
Hugh Hammersley, Esq., Cox and Co.
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., M.P.
The Hon. C. N. Lawrence.
Ernest Noel, Esq.
Sir Thomas Paine.
Leopold Salomons, Esq.
Gustav E. Kissel, Esq., Banker, Kessler, and Co., New York. } Resident in United States.
Frederick P. Olcott, Esq., President of the Central Trust Co. of New York. } Resident in United States.
The Hon. Edward J. Phelps, late United States Minister to England } Resident in United States.
Frederick W. Whitridge, Esq. Counsellor-at-Law, New York. } Resident in United States.

BANKERS.
London.—Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street, E.C.; Messrs. Cox and Co., Charing-cross, S.W.
New York.—Messrs. August Belmont and Co., 23, Nassau-street.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Steer, Lawford, and Co., 3, Drapers'-gardens, E.C.
SOLICITORS.
London.—Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.
New York.—Messrs. Cary and Whitridge, 59, Wall-street; Messrs. Evarts, Choate, and Beaman, 52, Wall-street.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., 4, Lothbury, E.C.
SECRETARY.—Mr. Charles Lock.
OFFICES.—Winchester House, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
*CUZCO	3,898	4,000	Feb. 28
ORIENT	5,365	6,000	March 11
LUSITANIA	3,877	4,000	March 23
OROYA	6,057	7,000	April 11
ORIZABA	6,077	7,000	April 25
LIGURIA	4,648	4,200	May 9

* CALLING AT ALGIERS.
Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £70.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

TOUR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.—The ORIENT COMPANY will despatch their large full-powered steamship *GARONNE*, 3,876 tons register, 3,000-horse-power, from LONDON, on the 12th March, for a cruise of six weeks, visiting Gibraltar, Palermo, Syracuse, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta, and Algiers. The *Garonne* is fitted with electric light, hot and cold baths, &c. Cuisine of the highest order. Managers: F. GREEN and Co. and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., Fenchurch Avenue, London. For further particulars apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents, GRINDLAY & Co., 55, Parliament-st., S.W.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—
BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week.
CALCUTTA, CEYLON, and NAPLES, direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.
CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London, and Brindisi, every fortnight.
AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.
GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company despatch weekly from London one of their large well-appointed steamers for the above ports, and Alexandria every fortnight.
CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.
For particulars apply at the Offices 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank, at its Head Office, Bishopsgate-street, at St. James's, Marylebone, Islington, Lincoln's-inn, South Kensington, Mayfair, and St. Martin's-le-Grand Branches, is this day REDUCED to THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. for moneys placed on deposit at seven days' notice.
T. G. ROBINSON, F. CHURCHWARD, W. FIDGEON, } Joint General Managers.
No. 112, Bishopsgate-street, London, Feb. 20, 1890.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed to Depositors in this Bank is this day REDUCED to the following rates, viz.: On sums of £500 and upwards at seven days' notice, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.; on sums of £500 and upwards at Call, THREE PER CENT.; and on sums under £500, THREE PER CENT., until further notice.
The Bank reserves to itself at all times the right to decline deposits.
February 20, 1890. WM. ASTLE, Manager.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed at the Head Office and at Branches of this Bank on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of Withdrawal is this day REDUCED to THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
W. F. NARRAWAY, General Manager.
5, Princes-street, Mansion House, Feb. 20, 1890.

UNION BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST on all DEPOSITS with this Bank repayable on seven days' notice (except those held at lower rates by special arrangement) will be THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. from this date until further notice, which will be given by advertisement only.
Feb. 20, 1890. G. A. TUCKER, Town Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed to depositors at seven days' notice of withdrawal will be THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. until further notice.
ALFRED BROWN, Manager.
No. 6, Lothbury, February 20, 1890.

THE ALLIANCE BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank, at the HEAD OFFICE and BRANCHES, on Deposits at seven days' call will be THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum until further notice.
R. O. YEATS, General Manager.
Bartholomew-lane, E.C., Feb. 20, 1890.

THE CITY BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the present RATE of INTEREST on Deposits with this Bank subject to seven days' notice is THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager.
Threadneedle-street, February 20, 1890.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the Head Office and Branches the RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits subject to seven days' notice before withdrawal is this day REDUCED to THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
W. HOWARD, J. GRAY, J. B. JAMES, } Joint General Managers.
No. 21, Lombard-street, February 20, 1890.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits at seven days' call is this day REDUCED to THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
H. J. LATTER, General Manager.
No. 52, Cornhill, February 20, 1890.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank, at its Head Office, 39, Threadneedle-street, and at the Metropolitan Branches, 25, Ludgate-hill; 125, Oxford-street; 195, Edgware-road; 35, King-street, W.C.; 50, Upper-street, Islington; 47 and 49, Newington-butts; and 35, Piccadilly, is this day REDUCED to THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. for money placed on deposit.
A. YOUNG, General Manager.
No. 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
20th February, 1890.

LLOYDS BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank upon deposits at its London Offices is THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. for money at seven days' notice.
HOWARD LLOYD, General Manager.
City Office, 72, Lombard-street, Feb. 20, 1890.

THE ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND, LONDON OFFICE,
123, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, E.C.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits at this Office will be THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.
February 20, 1890. J. T. HORLEY, Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (LIMITED).
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
London Office: NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits with the National Bank of Scotland (Limited) at this Office will be THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. from this date until further notice.
JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager in London.
20th February, 1890.

THE UNION BANK of SCOTLAND (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits with the Union Bank of Scotland (Limited) at this Office will be THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.
J. A. FRADGLEY, Manager.
London Office, 62, Cornhill, E.C.,
Feb. 20, 1890.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital	£4,233,325
Paid-up	846,665
Reserve Fund	460,000

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATES of INTEREST allowed for Deposits are REDUCED as follows:—viz., to
THREE AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. per annum at call.
FOUR PER CENT. at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice.
WILLIAM HANCOCK, Manager.
CHARLES H. HUTCHINS, Sub-Manager.
No. 35, Cornhill, E.C., Feb. 20, 1890.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country; valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 65 and 66, Chancery lane, W.C., and Hendon.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED
(BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.)
MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON

CALCUTTA	Fortnightly
MADRAS	"
COLOMBO	"
RANGOON	"
KURRACHEE	"
BAGHDAD	
BATAVIA	Four weekly.
BRISBANE	"
ROCKHAMPTON	"
ZANZIBAR	"

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of
INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.
Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage.
Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall-mall East, S.W.; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, and Dock House, Billiter-street.

COOK'S TICKETS to SOUTH of FRANCE, Cannes, Nice, Mentone, &c.—For the accommodation of Invalids and Families requiring assistance en route THOS. COOK and SON SEND a CONDUCTOR THROUGH to MENTONE every Tuesday Morning without extra charge or fee.—For particulars of train service, tickets, &c., apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus, London, or any Branch Office.

INFLUENZA.

Fortify yourself against the Epidemic by a liberal use of

BOVRIL

AS A PREVENTIVE AND A CURE.

BOVRIL differs from all meat extracts. It is prepared under letters patent from Pure Beef, and contains not only the tonic and stimulating properties of meat, but also the albumen and fibrine, without which there can be no real nourishment.

See that you get BOVRIL, as imitations are being offered.

INSTITUTED A.D. 1696.
HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(MUTUAL, both FIRE and LIFE.)
LIFE.—Profits divided Annually.
FIRE.—Quinquennially or Septennially.
Bonuses Large. Expenses Moderate. No Personal Liability.
ANNUAL INCOME, £315,609.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £2,362,255.
No. 26, New Bridge-street, E.C.

DEATH AND DISABLEMENT BY ACCIDENT.
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY issues £1,000 at death and full benefits at £8 per annum.
HON. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
ANNUAL INCOME, £680,000.
80,000 Annual Policyholders.
INVESTED CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £986,000.
COMPENSATION PAID, £2,760,000.
West-End Office:—8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C.
Head Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE,
27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,593.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Established 1806.
ASSURANCE FUND FOUR MILLIONS.
Mutual Assurance at Least Cost.
81, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

TUESDAY NEXT, in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.—Re C. Clark.—Strand.—Excellent Freehold Investment, producing £260 a year.
MR. EDWARD TEWSON, of the Firm of Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, and Bridgewater (the person appointed by Mr. Justice Stirling, to whose Court this cause is attached), will SELL, at the MART, on TUESDAY NEXT, February 25, at Two, the important FREEHOLD PROPERTY (land-tax redeemed), 16, Buckingham-street, Strand, occupying a very eligible position, near to Charing-cross Stations, and overlooking the Embankment Gardens and the River Thames; it has a frontage of 37 ft. 6 in. to Buckingham-street, a frontage of about 82 ft. 6 in. to York-terrace (a private walk over which the various tenants have the right of entry), and covers an area of about 3,863 square feet. It comprises a substantial and commodious building of five floors and basement, divided into numerous suites of convenient chambers, all of which are in occupation of capital tenants, the total rental being £260 per annum.—Particulars, plan, and conditions of sale may be obtained, free of charge, of Messrs. Gush, Phillips, Walters, and Williams, solicitors, 3, Finsbury-circus; of Messrs. Hensley and Hensley, solicitors, Albany-courtyard, Piccadilly; and of Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, and Bridgewater, auctioneers and surveyors, 80, Cheapside.

£20—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. Write for Illd. Guide, 252 pages (3 stamps). "How to commence from £20 to £3,000."—TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO. (Regd.) Chief Offices: 370, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Estd. 1835.

For Mutual Life Assurance.

Invested Funds, £4,400,000.
Profits Divided, £4,000,000.
Paid in Claims, £7,700,000.

See New Prospectus (page 17) for Particulars of ENDOWMENT-ASSURANCE POLICIES combining LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM COST with PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

48, *GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.*

ARTHUR SMITHER, Actuary and Secretary.

GRAND BARGAIN.—For SALE, price £600, near Hammersmith-broadway, beautiful Gothic VILLA. Five bedrooms, bathroom (hot and cold), drawing and dining-rooms, kitchen, with new kitchener, scullery, &c. Nice garden. No basement. Splendid sanitary conduit-a. Artistically redecorated. Ready for immediate occupation. Lease 79 years. Ground rent £8 8s.—Apply to view at 83, Cambridge-road, overlooking grounds of Godolphin College.

Established 1869.
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.
BURGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON E.C.
Reserve Fund..... £80,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1857.
Total advances made exceed £1,388,685.
DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent, subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.
DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.
For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.
Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

KNOW THYSELF. Character and Disposition described from Handwriting. Fifteen stamps. Professor, 2, Brook-terrace, Queen's-road, Battersea. Established 1867.

AFTER DINNERS, AT HOMES, CONCERTS, &c.
MR. RICHARD SHIPMAN ("a very popular Reciter"—MANCHESTER COURIER) disengaged.—"Always interesting, never lengthy."—AUBERGEN HERALD. Press opinion, Répertoire, &c., from Earle Villa, Putney, S.W.

ASSISTANT EDITOR and MANAGER WANTED, LADY, London weekly. Experience in Newspaper Work, Shorthand, Reviews, Political Summaries.—X., 1, Fulham, Gray's-inn.

"HINDHEAD" BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Five Guineas, 700 ft. above sea level. No fogs. Piano, tennis. Day, Week, or Permanence.—Proprietress, Glen Lea, "Hindhead," Haslemere, Surrey.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS WANTED.—Bennett and Co., 93, Bookseller's-row, Strand, W.C., give the best prices for collections, old preferred. Stamps of all kinds bought. Best prices given.

WASHING. — Mrs. MARTIN, Park House Laundry, Kilburn-lane, Queen's Park, W., wishes for First-class Washing. This Laundry is solely for high-class family work. References to titled families. Lowest prices possible, consistent with best work. Est. from Established 1870. No chemicals used.

LESSONS IN NORWEGIAN given by Miss KROG (a native of Norway).—Address T., Prince's-square, Bayswater, W.

PROSPECTUSES WILL BE READY TO-MORROW (Saturday), Feb. 22, 1890.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING UNION
(LIMITED).

BANKERS.—The Consolidated Bank (Ltd.), 52, Threadneedle-street, E.C., Charing-cross, S.W., and Manchester. BROKERS.—Messrs. HAGGARD, HALE, and PIXLEY, Stock Exchange, and 26, Austin-friars, London, E.C.; WILLIAM H. HART, Esq., Stock Exchange, and 24, Austin-friars, London, E.C.

THE TIMES.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of effecting a combination of the great printing publishing, and lithographing businesses in Vienna. It has purchased the three leading paper and wood pulp mills in the environs of Vienna; and the ten principal establishments in the capital for newspaper and general printing, music printing, and lithography, bookbinding, stationery, and geographical and chart printing. The Austrian Government appears to have taken the scheme warmly in hand.

DAILY CHRONICLE.

A good deal of uneasiness seems to exist among the Austrian Conservatives in consequence of the support given by Count Taaffe to the English Company which, as already stated, is about to establish a large printing and publishing concern here. Literary and publishing circles, also, seem to be strangely and, it must be believed, needlessly alarmed at the proposed operations of the Company, which has taken over many of the principal printing and publishing businesses in the four quarters of being lent for a week should acquire a dangerous influence over the literary and public life of Austria. Of course any such alarm is quite groundless, the object of the English Company being a purely commercial one. The creation of this union seems to prove the value of the Exhibition, since it sprang out of the last London exhibition, the Austrian exhibits at which showed conclusively that the typographic art stood higher at Vienna than anywhere else, the first prize having been taken by Viennese firms.

PALL MALL GAZETTE.

The Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited), which will be issued this week, appears to have made a sensation in Vienna. The company has purchased the three leading paper and wood pulp mills in the environs of Vienna, and the ten principal establishments in the capital for newspaper and general printing, music printing, and lithography, bookbinding, stationery, and geographical and chart printing.

THE FINANCIAL NEWS.

For some time past we have been accustomed to see English capital employed in supplying the Americans with railways, the Russians with water, the Servians with tramways, the French with hansom cabs, and even the Germans with hotels. More recently our philanthropic finance has sought a new employment in the acquisition of American and Continental breweries and American patent medicines. But the ingenuity of the company promoter is not yet exhausted. Surveying the commercial world from China to Peru, his eye has fallen upon Austria, and in the chief city of that empire the printing trade has found favour in his sight. The result is now to be presented to our public in the form of a combination of fourteen important Vienna establishments.

FINANCIAL TIMES.

A Company, formed on the lines of the Hansard Union, for amalgamating the printing and publishing businesses of Vienna is, we understand, to appear during the present week. Prince Sergius Radziwill has been nominated by the Austrian Government as Chairman of the Vienna Committee, from which it would appear that it takes a favourable view of the undertaking.

THE ECHO.

This is a big undertaking. When the amalgamation has been completed it will probably form the largest printing concern on the Continent.

EVENING NEWS AND POST.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN PRINTING.—The appearance of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited) will be welcomed. The Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited) is attracting a great deal of notice, and small doubts are entertained but that there will be a big demand for shares.

THE STAR.

It is proposed to establish a direct agency in London through which the business of the Company can be transacted, and the Hansard Publishing Union (Limited) is to have the agency, which will be a considerable source of income to it.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER.

We are no objection to the English capital employed in supplying the Americans with railways, the Russians with water, the Servians with tramways, the French with hansom cabs, and even the Germans with hotels. More recently our philanthropic finance has sought a new employment in the acquisition of American and Continental breweries and American patent medicines. But the ingenuity of the company promoter is not yet exhausted. Surveying the commercial world from China to Peru, his eye has fallen upon Austria, and in the chief city of that empire the printing trade has found favour in his sight. The result is now to be presented to our public in the form of a combination of fourteen important Vienna establishments.

THE PAPER TRADE REVIEW.

Considerable printing and publishing work for this country has been done in Vienna during late years, and the association of the various firms comprised must be advantageous to one proprietary, and the economy due to concentration will no doubt be an important item in the conduct of the businesses.

VIENNA TAGBLATT.

After causing to be made all necessary preliminary investigations by qualified English experts (which has taken several months to do), the Managing Directors of the Hansard Publishing Union now launch an Austrian Company of a similar description under the title of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union. This is the history of an enterprise which will cause general interest in all commercial circles, and will exercise a great influence upon an important branch of Austrian industry. For this new International undertaking a number of prominent and, for the most part, old established and highly respected firms have combined, so that we have before us the following branches of the Printing and Publishing trades represented:—Paper and pulp mills, coloured and embossed paper manufacturing, lithographic, music, chromo, and general printing, book and lithographic work, geographical and chart printing, book and general publishing, bookbinding, &c. The blending together of these various, although intimately connected, departments of the industry ensures beyond doubt for the Company the same prosperity which has attended the operations of the English Company.

THE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG.

The peculiar industrial system of the Hansard Publishing Union consists of the concentration of all those parts of the trade which are in turn employed in the production of complete works. This Austrian company, which is to be organized under the title of the Anglo Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited), has arranged to acquire a number of substantial old firms representing paper and pulp mills, printing, lithographic and music establishments, chromo works, coloured and fancy paper factories, zinc-graphic works, paper warehouses, geographical and chart publishing, newspaper and book publishing establishments, and book-binding works. This influx of English capital into Austria for industrial purposes is to be rejoiced over.

THE VIENNA ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.

We hear that the arrangements in connection with the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited) as an English share company are now pe fected, and that the operations will be principally confined to international trade in connection with the Austrian printing and publishing undertakings.

THE NEUE FREIE PRESSE.

During the next few days we understand there will be launched in London a new company, which is to bear the title of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited), which has been brought about by the enterprise of the Managing Director of the Hansard Publishing Union (Limited). Negotiations have been entered into with different firms here (representing all branches of the trade), the result being that they will be taken over by the company.

ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

Another mercantile "Union." British enterprise and capital, after building the railways and canals of half the world, is now going to run newspapers for the enlightened foreigner, and print his books for him. The experiment is an interesting one, and it will at least bring English capital and business management into a country which stands in sore need of both.

GLOBE.

The formal announcement is made of the formation of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union, for the purpose of effecting a combination of the great printing, publishing, and lithographic businesses in Vienna. It has purchased the three leading paper and wood-pulp mills, and the 10 principal establishments for newspaper and general printing, bookbinding, stationery, and geographical and chart printing.

PICCADILLY

A capital scheme is the Anglo Austrian Printing and Publishing Company.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

A direct agency will be established in London, and the Hansard Publishing Union (Limited) will probably be the agent—a piece of news which will be received with much satisfaction by shareholders in that prosperous and expanding concern.

The London Board is a strong one, and will have the Lord Mayor as its Chairman. It is noteworthy that the Chairman of the Austrian Committee, Prince Sergius Radziwill, is nominated by the Austrian Prime Minister, Count Taaffe, who is a warm supporter of the scheme, and has promised the Company all the assistance in his power—a promise that means a good deal in a country like Austria. The Minister of Trade and other members of the Government have also promised their support. Altogether this new Publishing Uni on, under competent management, should have a prosperous future before it.

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

It is predicted that the scheme will prove a great success.

WHITEHALL REVIEW.

The Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited), which is shortly to make its appearance in the joint-stock arena, is one of those undertakings which at once discloses its claim upon investors. Not only is it an amalgamation of an important section of Austrian industry, covering as it does the principal paper-making, printing, publishing, lithographic, and kindred businesses in Vienna, but an amalgamation of intensely vital interests, knitting more firmly together our friendly relations with the Austrian Empire. The Company, too, starts under exceptionally favourable circumstances.

CITY COURIER.

It is believed that the marvellous success of the Hansard Union has acted as an incentive to the promoters of this undertaking, and, great as has been that success, there is every reason to hope that the Austrian Union will not be behind it in that direction.

IRON AND COAL TRADES REVIEW.

The important combination effected by the Union cannot fail to give a powerful stimulus to the development of international trade. Vienna has long enjoyed great pre-eminence in all the industries embraced by the Union, the quality of the work executed by the Viennese firms being, in fact, unsurpassed. There can be no question but the venture is full of promise.

RIALTO.

The Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union is a somewhat novel departure in joint-stock enterprise. It is the offspring of the Hansard Publishing Union, which has shown a wonderful aptitude for carrying through such amalgamations of all the departments of industry which participate in the production of a finished book.

CITY LEADER.

An event in the history of the forthcoming week will be the launching of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union.

CAPITALIST.

This organization is built up on the lines of the Hansard Publishing Union, which has attracted so large an amount of attention, and, it is understood, will be strongly supported by the friends and admirers of that company.

THE MIRROR.

I know Count Taaffe well, and I know that he would not actively interest himself in a venture unless he were thoroughly convinced of its genuineness. I have had business dealings with some of the firms above mentioned, and I can from personal knowledge endorse many of the statements set forth in the prospectus with respect to the position they hold in the printing and publishing trades. The *Wiener Tagblatt*, which is to be acquired by the company, is the *Daily Telegraph* of Vienna. It is a paper with (for Austria) an enormous circulation, and is a first-class advertising medium.

ENGLAND.

The profits arising from these various businesses are already very great, and when combined will be sufficient to pay a very handsome dividend upon the capital of the company. The Lord Mayor is well-known to be a very shrewd business man, and the fact that he has accepted the chairmanship of the Union is a proof of its financial soundness and general substantiality.

FINANCIAL STANDARD.

The combination is pregnant with enormous results. The leading journals, the chief printers, and the largest papermakers in Austria will, in effect, be controlled at Cather's-street, Strand, London. It is sure to be a highly remunerative undertaking. We have no doubt that when the prospectus of the company is launched there will be a keen competition among the investing public to secure shares in such an industry.

WEEKLY BULLETIN.

When the prospectus is issued there will doubtless be a rush for the shares.

FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.

Austria is admittedly facile princeps in the various branches of printing and lithographing.

HORSE AND HOUND.

The scheme is under the management of the gentlemen who are carrying on the gigantic business in London called the Hansard Publishing Union.

FINANCIAL WORLD.

The Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union promises to be a big thing. I looked in at the exhibition now on view at Ludgate-hill, of the specimens of the various fine art productions emanating from the firms proposed to be amalgamated, and was struck with their variety and excellence.

CITY PRESS.

An exhibition of the products of the firms who will comprise the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited) has been open at 21, Ludgate-hill during the last few days, and has attracted numerous visitors—intending investors and others.

METROPOLITAN.

The Union will be affiliated with the Hansard Publishing Company, and the commercial relations of both will be intimate.

NEW YORK HERALD.

The object of the Company is to amalgamate the printing and publishing interests of the two countries.

SOCIETY.

The concern is promoted by men of sound business ability, whose judgment and foresight have been already proved. We shall refer to it fully next week.

NORTH-EASTERN DAILY GAZETTE.

An undertaking of great importance is announced in our advertising column to-day, and further information is promised later in the week. The enterprise consists in the amalgamation of the great paper making, printing, publishing, lithographic, and kindred businesses in Vienna, which have large and profitable connections in this country. The Lord Mayor is Chairman of the London Board, and Prince Sergius Radziwell is President of the Austrian Committee.

PUMP COURT.

The success of the Company is a foregone conclusion; when the prospectus is presented to the public it will prove a tempting investment, and from what we hear we fancy prompt application will have to be made to secure an allotment. We predict a big rush for the shares.

FINANCIAL OBSERVER.

Sound and remunerative investments are so scarce just now that an undertaking of this "circumstance" cannot fail to be highly attractive.

THE CRITIC.

Those of our readers who are disposed to contest themselves with a reasonable dividend from an investment attended by a minimum of risk, will do well to mark us early application for an allotment in the right quarter.

ST. JOHN WINNE, Secretary (pro tem.), 12 and 14, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—FRIDAY, February 21, 1890.